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The Guilford Collegian.

VOL. XX.

OCTOBER, 1907.

NO. 1

A FAREWELL.

To the board walk between Founders' and King Halls at
Guilford College. (With Apologies to J. G. Whittier.)

Gone, gone—torn and gone
To the wood-yard damp and lone,
Where the woodman's ax now swings,
And the saw its horror brings,
Splitting, cutting all its boards
Such a lot 'tis Fate affords,
When the board walk is no more,
And its useful days are o'er.
Gone, gone—torn and gone
To the wood-yard damp and lone,
No more bridging campus waters,
Woe to you! Ye Founder's daughters.

Gone, gone—torn and gone
To the wood-yard damp and lone,
Where no longer it befriends them
By the ease 'twas wont to lend them
As they took their homeward way
From the lecture. Many a day
Youth and maid there found a mate
As they walked "the board-walk gait."
Gone, gone—torn and gone
To the wood-yard damp and lone,
No more bridging campus waters,
Woe to you! Ye Founder's daughters.

Gone, gone—torn and gone
To the wood-yard damp and lone,
Oh! the years so swiftly go
Few there be can stop to know
Of the service it has wrought
In a quarter century brought,
And grown hoary with the years,
Abandoned now with gibes and sneers.
Gone, gone—torn and gone
To the wood-yard damp and lone,
No more bridging campus waters,
Woe to you! Ye Founder's daughters.

J. S. W.

THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION AND ITS WORK.

C. LINNIE SHAMBERGER, '07.

(Awarded first Peace prize 1907.)

This is an age of internationalism. The merchant marines have plied back and forth and woven a commercial web of lasting strength. The telegraph has brought the most distant lands as near to us as our neighboring States were a short time ago, and now since we have wireless telegraphy even mid-ocean suffers no isolation from the mainland. Great as these changes have been, even a more marvelous one has been created. It is that of settling international disputes.

The idea of this internationalism originated in the mind of William Randall Cremer, an English labor unionist, who was elected to the British House of Commons. In his early manhood he went through an industrial war as one of the labor leaders. It was one of the severest ever waged in England. Its fire burned into the mind of Mr. Cremer the thought that "Warfare between those who are dependent upon each other is madness." He came out of this struggle with the light of this idea brightly burning in his mind, and ever since then it has been the guiding light of all his actions.

As a member of Parliament, he was compelled to pass judg-

ment on questions which concerned the people of other nations as well as of Great Britain, and he found the country continually engaged in preparation for war and periodically engaged in war itself.

He saw that the right way out of this wrong condition was to introduce the principle of arbitration into international affairs. His clear discernment of this fact constituted him the inevitable instrument for its realization. He was at first ridiculed, but he persevered. He drew up a document concerning arbitration which was signed by two hundred and thirty-four members of the English Parliament. He presented this to the President of the United States. He was rebuffed here for various reasons, but mainly because the time was not yet ripe.

Undaunted by apparent failure this indomitable arbitrator appeared in Paris. There a small company of statesmen met him. He was taken to call upon the minister of foreign affairs, and succeeded in inspiring the Frenchmen to act as leaders in what he declared was a great world-wide movement, and which was sure to succeed. He arranged a joint meeting in Paris which was attended by a few members from the French and English Parliaments. The chief question discussed was that of arbitration between England, France and the United States. As a result of this conference the association now known as the Interparliamentary Union was formed in 1889. It includes men of all shades of belief, and all occupations in life, the only condition being that one must be a member of some of the national parliaments. The Interparliamentary Union consists of those who are looking with unprejudiced eyes on the affairs of men and of nations, and they are saying:

“Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camp and courts
Given to redeem the human world from error
There were no need of arsenals or forts.”

A new day is indeed dawning upon us: two thousand representatives, members of the national legislatures of the civilized world associating themselves together for the sole purpose of

promoting pacific relations and pacific methods of adjusting disputes among the nations is a fact the full import of which is not easy to grasp. Such an association of two thousand sensible men of any kind would mean much. That these men are all statesmen recognized in their several countries as competent to exercise the highest legislative functions, gives their union a unique significance. We are assured that statesmanship has at last realized its highest duties.

When Tennyson foresaw "a parliament of man, a federation of the world," he came out from the realm of vague ideas into the realm of practical politics.

The conference of the Interparliamentary Union is held annually, and almost always in some Old World capitol. Each conference has been a great strength to the cause of peace.

The fifth conference of the union, which was held at the Hague in 1894, adopted a resolution appointing six of its members a committee to prepare a plan for a permanent court of arbitration. This committee made a report the following year at Brussels in which they set forth in fourteen articles a working plan for such a court.

The Interparliamentary Union deserves credit for actually forecasting five years in advance what proved to be the most salient work of the Peace Conference at The Hague. Several members of the union were delegates to this Hague Conference and exerted a powerful influence upon its proceedings. The Czar himself acknowledged that the idea of calling the first conference was suggested to him by the union. And the Hague Conference took the first step in politically organizing the nations of the world.

In 1904 the conference was held in the United States. The invitation was given by the Honorable Richard E. Barthold, a member of Congress from Missouri and president of the American group of the union. Congress voted fifty thousand dollars to provide entertainment for the visitors. Never before in human history did the national parliament of a first-class power vote such a sum for a body of unofficial visitors. The sole purpose of these visitors was that of laying foundations for peace between nations.

The cause of peace has at last become the affairs not of private individuals and peace societies only, but of the governments themselves and the national parliaments also. The prophecy of a distinguished French peacemaker a generation ago that though peace was then walking neglected and humbly attired in the streets, it would some day ride in state in the chariots of kings is already being fulfilled.

The most important action of the conference at St. Louis was its resolutions unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, inviting the governments of the world to hold an international conference to dispose of the questions left over by the Hague Conference, which questions were the arrest and reduction of armaments, consideration of the matter of the general negotiations of treaties, of obligatory arbitration and the feasibility of creating an international congress to meet periodically for the discussion of international questions.

Such internationalism has come to be one of the most important interests of the day, the project of a world congress of nations proposed more than half a century ago, has been more and more brought forward by the friends of peace. The Interparliamentary Union in advocating periodic meetings of the Hague Conference has endorsed the idea of such a congress, and it is hoped that The Hague may constitute the Upper Chamber and the Interparliamentary Union act as a lower branch; and as the first Hague conference established the international tribunal, the second which will meet on the 15th of June, may establish the international legislature. At this coming conference every one of the forty-five nations of the globe will be represented, and for the first time in the annals of history all the people of the earth will be represented together to discuss the affairs common to all. The Hague Court is destined to take the same place among the united nations that the Supreme Court does among the United States.

In the brotherhood of man we may cherish an unshaken faith that in spite of all abatement "the world out of night rolls into light." It may move slowly, but it does move and in the right direction; for we are learning nobler standards of

living, more elevating conceptions of heroism, and more inspiring ideals of civic duty.

What greater achievement could be accomplished than that of internationalism? which has been focalized by the never tiring Cremer. He has lived above the carnal things of life, and his name will be a richer ornament to his nation's history than that of any man who has died on the battle field.

"The true hero of the soul is born,
And lofty aims his silent power impart.
Fame lures him not, nor prizes of the mart;
But faith and love his spotless shield adorn."

"Reward comes later when his fame is dust
And men made holier by his life and thought,
Live as he lived, a life of dauntless trust,
Crowning his work with fame he had not sought.
Well, may we deem the soul that made him great,
Shall wear its earthly star in a sublimer state."

1887—1907. GUILFORD REMINISCENCES.

If any of the boys of '87 have chanced to visit Guilford in these recent years they'll no doubt fall a-thinking as I have done. There was with me a feeling not unlike what Rip Van Winkle must have felt after his twenty years' nap.

I was sitting on the front porch at Founders (yes, actually felt easy taking a seat where I'd not dared to loiter in '87, for the streaks of gray in my hair no longer classed me among "the boys"), sitting on the front porch, I say, and about the first thing I missed was the old board walk. I wonder if the boys of '07 have half so good a time taking the girls home from lecture on gravel walks as we did over those old boards, and surely they cannot have let the "board walk gait" pass, for was it not a potent factor in the Guilford match factory.

And there's Memorial Hall looming up between King Hall and Y. M. C. A., and my! the way Chemistry and Physics and Biology are spread all over the building almost makes even me wonder how it was all in one small room in my day. I wonder if these boys are learning any more than we did in '87.

Yes, and the President's office is a parlor of a room, with a big brass plate upon the door; but he himself is the same kindly man, mellowed much with the years, and as gentle as a woman, far more so than I used to think he could be when he gave us such pointed suggestions about knowing our Primary Latin lessons.

The box-bushes which line the front walk are there still and while those on the girls' side are in a fairly flourishing condition, those on the boys are still struggling against the whips and brushings of the boys today, lopping them just as we used to do. Archdale looks the same on the outside, but, alas! the moment I stepped within 'twas not the same. The governor's room is still at the door, but our old crooked stairway is a thing of the past, and the collection room has long ago ceased to exist. I guess these boys are so much better (?) than we that evening prayers became unnecessary (?). How about it ye comrades of '87?

The Prof. Moore cottage has not a vestage left on the origi-

nal spot save a few cedars and violets and honeysuckles of Prof. Moore's planting. Do you remember Herbert Reynolds' cottage, where Herbert used to sing and sing and sing? Well, the Moore cottage is there, and Herbert is still singing, I learn. The Woody cottage has also been moved back and in its place a most barnlike structure stands—the gymnasium. I think the students of '87 could have planned a better looking building than that.

Really, I was beginning to despair of finding anything just as it used to be. In my despair I strolled eastward from the Founders' porch and really did see no change in the greenhouse, but the vault which used to be out by the graveyard has been moved and makes a second projection at the other east corner of Founders.

Alas! the kitchen is not as it used to be. The side door—that lucky (?) side door—is no more, and the kitchen itself is a new piece added on, and that with only one entrance. I'm sure the boys today have not half the chance to steal pies which we had. Maybe they do not like pies so well as we did. It is to be hoped they do not. But what do you suppose! On entering the kitchen there was "Aunt Ann" standing by the range apparently but little older than in the days when she cooked for us. Yes, "Aunt Ann" has stayed at Guilford all these years. In fact, has been there longer than any one else except the President himself.

And down the hill back of Founders is a solid brick structure with its towering smoke stack and bins of coal. Yes, this is the power house and the kerosene lamps of our day have been supplanted by the witchery of electricity.

By this time I'd resolved to complete my circuit and lo! I suddenly remembered the little music room we used to have and the holes in the wall through which we could play the game of Pyramus and Thisbe with zeal scarcely less than theirs. Well it is no more and not far from its site is looming up the new dormitory for the girls' New Garden Hall—a decidedly modern structure in every appointment.

King Hall is much the same apparently, but closer inspection discovers that the boys' society halls are twice the size of

our day. The youthful debater of today must have greater volume of voice than we, but—between you and me—I doubt whether his ideas are any more mature or more tersely expressed than were ours in the good old days of '87.

The Library now includes "Miss Mary E's" class room and the door between the two rooms (which you remember had a very convenient hole in it) has given way to an archway, and the old pigeon holes for magazines are supplanted by modern, up-to-date newspaper and periodical racks.

Yes, twenty years has made many changes in the dear, old place, but the spirit of progress, the atmosphere of culture, and the love of knowledge have remained abiding. In these '87 and '07 are one.

One more thing and I am done. The field south of Archdale, so dear to the farmer's heart in the days of '87, and so necessary then for corn and millet, has at last been granted to the boys and is now given over to developing muscle and brain. The ball games are no longer played partly in the driveway as we had to do. And the cedar tree under which the girls used to sit and watch us is gone. Have the memories of bright eyes which shone in happy faces gone with it? I trow not.

'87.

THE FOREST RESERVES.

The evils from flood and drought that follow the destruction of the natural forests of a country have been well illustrated in the history of countries that are straining every nerve to remedy the penalties of ignorance. For this reason it would seem that the United States would take steps to prevent the destruction of the greatest asset of a great section of its country. While the area of forest reserves in this country is now greater than that of either France or Germany every foot of the vast domain lies west of the Mississippi river. The last Congress provided for the Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserves and it is necessary to combine public sentiment into a demand for this legislation which cannot be refused. In order to do this the American Forestry Association is sending through the South its secretary, Mr. Thomas E. Hill, for the purpose of giving illustrated lectures upon the subject and the need and uses of forest preservation. He delivered an address in Raleigh September 26th and at the meeting the following resolution was drawn up:

"The forests of the South containing as they do, the most important stock of hardwood in the United States, constitute one of the chief resources not only of this section but of the nation; and

"Some of the chief industries of the South, notably manufacturing, are directly dependent, through the medium of water and electric power, upon the forests now growing upon the Appalachian slopes; and

"These forests are now rapidly being consumed and wasted; and

"Experience both in our Western mountain States and in European countries has shown that the only adequate protection for mountain forests is found in governmental ownership and administration; therefore,

"Resolved, That Congress at its approaching session establish National Forests in the Southern Appalachian Mountains."

The effects of forests on rainfall and of this on climate and crops is a side of this question which should be carefully con-

sidered, for the protection of forests determines in a great measure the property of a country. The campaign for the above-mentioned reserves continues to gather momentum and should be encouraged in every possible way.

THE YEARLY MEETING OF 1907.

The Yearly Meeting held in August was the two hundredth and tenth annual assembly of the Friends of North Carolina. Throughout that long period many and great changes have been wrought in the religious, educational and political condition of our country. In these changes the Friends have been an instrument of greater potency than their numbers would lead one to suppose. John Archdale was a distinguished Quaker, as well as a famous governor of the Colony of North and South Carolina in 1696.

A very important service has been performed in the State by the educational effort of Friends. The New Garden Boarding School, from which Guilford College was developed, was founded in 1837, and had men at the head of it who were leaders in education, and whose intellectual powers and character fitted them to perform a service that was destined to be permanent and far-reaching.

The Yearly Meeting this year is the fruit of the labors of distinguished men and women of the past. Nathan Hunt, Jeremiah Hubbard, Dougan Clark, Richard Mendenhall, and his famous son, Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, Elihu E. Mendenhall and the queenly Delphina—of whom some one said she was of herself equal to a yearly meeting—Johnathan E. Cox, Allen U. Tomlinson, Hugh W. Dixon, Isham Cox and many other worthy men and women whose lives are still blessing the world—would have rejoiced to see this day, when the work of their hands is being established and is seen in the prosperity of the Yearly Meeting and especially of the college in which they took a profound interest.

The Yearly Meeting this year was held for the second time in Memorial Hall, and it has now been settled that these annual

assemblies will be held for years to come on the college grounds. As the Yearly Meeting was the founder of the college it is but right that her child should now afford shelter and protection to its mother.

The session this year was well attended from first to last, and the interest in leading and vital questions was never more noteworthy. For example, the Committee on the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic secured Judge Artman, of Indianapolis, to speak on the question; and the Old Students' Association of New Garden School and Guilford College invited a distinguished young Friend, a lawyer of New York, L. Hollingsworth Wood, to speak on the subject of education. Mr. Wood's address was given on Saturday night and was an admirable speech on the work of Friends as educators. The committee on peace among the nations showed a similar interest in this great subject. The same may be said of the missionary committee and other permanent committees.

The presentation of the evangelistic needs in our Yearly Meeting was never so striking before; and the report is worthy of careful study by those who desire to know the condition of the Yearly Meeting and are willing to lend a hand therein.

The various reports of Guilford College show a remarkable growth of the institution in the last ten years. The additions in the way of endowment, buildings and equipments and the extension of the courses of study, and the opportunities in the various departments for original investigation and the thorough training of young people as outlined in these reports, show a foundation at Guilford College that would delight the original founders could they return and see the plant; and that will more and more attract young men and women to these buildings and grounds as a most favored spot for solid work, healthful living, and character building. The report showed an endowment of \$178,000.00.

Great interest was shown in the new dormitory, New Garden Hall, the corner stone of which was laid on commencement day, the 29th of May.

These subjects coming before the meeting last held show a wide outlook for the Yearly meeting and an earnest desire on

the part of the membership to extend our borders and become a still more potent factor in the upbuilding of our State and nation on a solid Christian basis.

PROF. J. EDWIN JAY.

The College is to be congratulated upon the fact that J. Edwin Jay has accepted the position of Professor in Biblical Literature, rendered vacant by the resignation of Thomas Newlin. Both the preparation and personal experience of Professor Jay for this particular line of work have been exceptional. A birthright member of Indiana Yearly Meeting, he attended Earlham College and received while there the benefit of the instruction of such well-known teachers as Joseph Moore, William B. Morgan, Professors Hodgkin, Dennis and others.

Before his graduation he became a teacher, taking charge of an academy in Damascus, Ohio. He graduated from Earlham in 1895, and very soon thereafter became superintendent of schools at Carthage, Indiana.

In 1898 Friends' University of Kansas was opened, and Professor Jay accepted a position as a member of the faculty of that institution. He very soon began work there in the Biblical Department, which he has continued until the present year.

The year 1905-6 was spent at Yale pursuing Biblical studies under the well known scholars, Professors Kent, Bostic and Dr. Stevens. From Yale he secured his master's degree. He had previously spent a summer at Chicago under the celebrated Biblical scholar of that university.

While quite a young man Professor Jay was recorded as a minister by Union Monthly and West Branch Quarterly Meetings, which meetings situated in Ohio are a part of Indiana Yearly Meeting.

Both his previous training and his natural inclination adapted him in a peculiar manner to meet the requirements of the position at Guilford, and the COLLEGIAN extends to all Guilfordians sincere congratulations and to Professor Jay a most cordial welcome.

The Guilford Collegian.

Published Monthly by the

Henry Clay, Philagorean and Websterian Literary Societies

Editors

H. A. DOAK, '08, CHIEF, *Clay*.

ELSIE E. WHITE, '08, *Phi*.

G. W. BRADSHAW, '08, *Websterian*

Associate Editors

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Terms

One Year, \$1.00.

Single Copy, 15 Cents.

All matter for publication should reach the editors not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding date of issue.

Advertising rates on application.

THE COLLEGIAN is entered at the post office at Guilford College N. C., as second-class matter.

VOL. XX.

OCTOBER, 1907.

NO. 1

Editorials.

At this time, the beginning of a new college year, we wish to solicit the aid of every student for the support of the COLLEGIAN. It is the duty of every student to subscribe to the college paper. It is also the duty and at the same time the privilege of each one to use and in that way develop whatever literary talent he may have, by writing stories, articles or poems for publication in our college magazine.

We would also urge every alumnus and old student of Guilford to give us their hearty support, both by paying their subscription and by contributing material that will make the

pages of the COLLEGIAN interesting and instructive. We are aware of the fact that a college magazine should receive its principal support from the student body. Yet there are many times when some of the alumni or old students can give needed advise and contribute instructive articles or stories of college past life which are exceedingly interesting to the readers of college magazines. We hope that every one that is or should be interested in the COLLEGIAN will realize that its success depends upon him doing his share for its support.

Here we are again within the high atmosphere of college life. Here we have come together from different localities, where we have been reared under varying and far different circumstances.

Only a few weeks ago we were under the protecting influence of our parents. Free from care and responsibilities. Now we stand face to face with far different problems. Problems that in a great degree will determine the possibilities of our entire future life.

But why, some one will ask, what has that to do with future life? To these we would say, because there are always several classes that go to make up a student body, and your choice among these classes may be the determining feature.

There is one class that seem to be out of a job, and think going to college a popular thing to do at that time of life. There is another class who go to college, not because they want to do something themselves, but because their parents have tried in vain to teach them manliness and discipline at home, and now send them to college to see if anything can be made of them there. But there is another class, and happy are we to speak of them; that class which is ever on the upward trend; those who go to college with a strong determination to meet every duty, and face every responsibility with that resolute mind that always leads one towards higher things in life.

Now we wish to ask every student that has come within our walls, to which class do you belong? Are you here because you have nothing to do but seek popularity? If so you have

come to one of the very best places to find it. Perhaps it may be a different kind from that which you are looking, but it is the kind that will make men of just such fellows as you are. Settle yourself down to your work as a student should and you will gain popularity that will be worth something to you. You will become popular because you will be among those who, when time comes to enter the class-room, will always be prepared. Among those whom the professor is always ready to honor. Begin now, and by the time you have spent one year in college, you will be ready to enter on your second year with a far different purpose in view.

Could it be possible that you belong to the second class? Here not because of any desire of your own, but because your parents wish to make something of you and think placing you in college for a few years will do this. Then the college would be better off without you, unless she can change your conception of life. Should you be of this class, let us ask you to look for something grand and noble in life. Take the responsibilities of college life upon yourself, and make a man, yes a gentleman of the strictest type. You are to be sympathized with. "Come to yourself" and get to work and when you return to your home, you will be an honor to yourself, to your parents, and to your community.

And now to you who have come among us with some idea of the purpose of a college. You have entered college with some appreciation of the opportunities that are connected therewith. You are determined to do your best. Let us encourage you and urge you to go ever and persistently onward. Such as you must be the life of the college. She wants your support, and we believe that she will get it because you have entered her walls with a purpose. We bid you go on, until you reach that goal which is for those alone who have set for themselves a lofty purpose in life.

Christian Associations.

Y. W. C. A.

The thirteenth Southern Conference of the Young Women's Christian Associations was held this year, June 7 to 17, at Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore, N. C. It was the largest conference yet held in our Southern States, there being three hundred and sixty-four students, faculty members and officers enrolled. The light on the faces of the leaders there must have impressed even the most casual observer for to many of us it was one of the most pleasing features of the whole conference. Every one seemed enthusiastic from the first and there must have been no one when the ten days were over who did not have a desire to linger longer on this mountain top of privilege.

Mrs. Broadwell, treasurer of the National Board, presided over the conference; Miss Barnes, one of the National Secretaries, was its leader, and Miss Bentley, Secretary of the New England States, had charge of the student hour. There were six sessions each day with most of every afternoon given for recreation. The first hour in the morning was given over to mission study. There were three classes, one on China, taught by Miss Cobb; one on India taught by Miss Crane; one on Japan, and also a class in Home Missions. The student volunteer movement was an important feature of the conference also. It had three representatives, Mr. Murray, Dr. LaFlamme and Miss Harris. At the close of the conference there were seventeen volunteers. The lives and work of such consecrated people made us almost wish we could all be missionaries, but it was also beautifully impressed upon us that the special work which God has given each of us to do is the greatest thing in the world for us even if that be, what seems to us, a very obscure work. The main thing after all is that we do each little thing joyously letting "Him have the pre-eminence in our lives."

The second hour was devoted to Bible study, the three classes being conducted by able leaders. One taught by Mrs.

Hargrove was on the "Life of Christ" as given by Luke, one by Dr. Hulley, president of Florida University, on the "Psalms," and another on the "Life of Christ" taught by Miss Weir. Miss May Blodgett also gave three addresses, one each on Jonah, Jehosophat and Gideon. Most of the delegates were enrolled in both Mission and Bible Study classes.

The next hour of the day was the student conference, where the different committees and their work were discussed. Here many new ideas were gained which we are sure will be of much service as we plan our work for the new school year. There was usually a platform service during the last hour of the morning, and also one in the evening. Among the platform and evening speakers were Mr. Robert E. Speer, of New York; Rev. Egbert Smith, D. D., of Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. Atkinson, Mr. Stelzle and Mr. Cooper, Y. M. C. A. International Secretary. The main thought in these sermons seemed to be the value of service and of truly consecrated lives; and as Mr. Speer so beautifully showed us, our lives cannot be pure unless our thoughts are, for our lives are what our thoughts make them. Only by the incoming of His own thoughts can we keep our hearts pure and true.

The vesper services held on the hill-side each evening, just as the sun was sinking behind the beautiful mountains, drew us closer to each other and to Him whose beauty we could see reflected in all around us. These drew us away from the things of the world and it seemed we were almost face to face with Him who sacrificed so much in order to redeem us.

On coming down from this mountain top each girl had a more personal knowledge of Christ and realized the responsibility resting upon her because of the good news she had heard. All felt that we could more conscientiously sing the beautiful conference hymn, "I Surrender All," and many had said from their hearts:

"All to Jesus I surrender,
All to Him I freely give;
I will ever love and serve Him,
In His presence daily live."

ELSIE E. WHITE.

Y. M. C. A.

Doubtless every college and university in the South, represented at the Southern Student Conference, which met at the Asheville Farm School, June 14-24, have felt the effects of the spirit manifested there. Guilford was represented by the following men: E. S. King, Leroy Miller, Rufus Fitzgerald and A. E. Lindley. While we did not have as many delegates as we had wished for, yet we feel that both those who attended and our Association as a whole has been benefited.

It would be impossible to give a full report of the conference, or one that would do justice to it. No one, who has not attended one of these meetings can have a true appreciation of this great movement. Through it the spiritual life of the student body is kept up.

Public addresses are an important feature of the conference. This year quite a number of good speakers were present. Among these were such men as C. S. Cooper, of New York City; Dr. O. E. Brown, of Vanderbilt University; A. C. Harte, of Mobile, Ala.; Rev. J. W. Millard, of Atlanta, Ga.; Robert E. Speer and John R. Mott. The last two named are perhaps the greatest men in the Association work. It will be impossible to give any report on the addresses, so we will pass them by.

Two great lines of work—Bible and Mission Study—were especially emphasized. In both of these studies the groupe system was used, that is about eight men were in each class, with a good strong leader. We believe that no two things outside of a young man's regular college course, are of a more vital importance to him than Bible and Mission Study. No man can count himself educated unless he is acquainted with these subjects.

Every evening at seven o'clock the entire conference would meet on the mountain side and listen to a life work address. At this time such men as Dr. O. E. Brown Rev. J. W. Millard, and other men of experience, spoke to us upon the subject of choosing our life's work. Seek the place of service and not the position to make money, was the keynote of these addresses.

There was a ministerial institute held for those expecting to

enter the ministry. Through this institute many were led to a deeper appreciation of Christ's love to mankind, and a number who had not fully decided made this the turning point.

While the greater part of the conference was taken up with religious subjects, yet each afternoon was given up entirely to athletics. Base-ball, basket-ball, tennis, track meets, swimming and mountain climbing were engaged in. We have heard a great deal about clean athletics, but the realization of this was brought to us at this great meeting of young men. We hope that this will be a means by which athletics in our Southern colleges will be revolutionized.

A thorough canvass has been made and as a result nearly every young man in college has become a member of our Association. Our Bible Study department is doing good work. The "Rally" conducted by Professor Jay was a success. Following his address of about twenty minutes a thorough canvass was made and about seventy-five per cent of the student body were enrolled in Bible Study. We believe that this department of the Association will mean a great deal to those engaged in it.

The attendance at the religious meetings has been good. So far the attendance has been about 60 per cent. With the life work address which we are planning to have outside of our regular meetings we feel sure a good attendance will keep up. But with all our organization and plans our work will not accomplish the desired end unless we look to the One Great Leader for guidance.

A. E. L.

LOCALS AND PERSONALS.

MARGARET DAVIS, '09; D. WORTH ANDERSON, '10.

"Heigho, there."

Two hundred and twenty-five and still they come. THE COLLEGIAN welcomes every one into our midst.

Eugene Coltrane, '07, and William Hammond, '01, were recent visitors at the college.

Dudley Carroll and Wilson Hobbs started on the 23rd for Haverford, where they will attend school this year. We wish them much success.

Linne Shamburger, '07, will teach in the High School at Jamestown, N. C., this year.

We have recently heard of the marriages of two of our alumni, Charles Short, '03, and Sinclair Williams, '95. THE COLLEGIAN extends to each of them congratulations.

Louis Hobbs, '07, is attending the University this year.

Mr. J. (while reading the By-laws in Society)—"Biology I."

We are sorry to learn that Geno Young, who left college on account of illness, does not improve. We hope she may soon be back.

Prof. Thomas Newlin has accepted the presidency of Whittier College, California. We are sorry to lose him from our midst.

Prof. J. Edwin Jay, who takes Prof. Newlin's place, reached the college a week before the opening, with his wife and little son. We extend to them a cordial welcome.

Terry Sharp, '05, will be principal of the Guilford Graded School this year.

Prof. R. Binford and Prof. C. O. Meredith left in October for Johns Hopkins University, where they will pursue their studies for this year. We are very sorry that Prof. Binford cannot be with us this year. But we feel very fortunate in having secured Miss Ira C. Trueblood to fill the vacancy. Miss Trueblood filled the chair of Biology in '05-'06.

Ask Pearson if he has learned the difference between a typewriter and a "shoe-shine box."

D. M. Petty and John Anderson, both of last year's class, are taking an electrical course at Lehigh University.

J. H. Ricks, '05, is pursuing his law course in Richmond College.

Cabel Lindsay, '06, is at home on a vacation. He holds a position with the Philadelphia National Bank.

D. R. Parker, '04, is managing the High Point furniture exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition.

Waller Nicholson, '07, is boys' director in the Y. M. C. A. at Augusta, Georgia.

Eugene J. Coltrane, '07, has been elected as superintendent of schools in Randolph county. We know that "Eugene" will fill this office with credit both to himself and his county. We wish him much success.

ATHLETICS.

Back once more the students have come to enter into the midst of the mental drill, which was laid aside some months ago. Back once again they have come to engage in the physical drill, which has also been neglected during the summer months.

First on the program of the physical exercises is base-ball. Already interest has begun to center around the ball ground. New men are filing out anxious to get in the game. Practice makes perfect. These men will be given enough of it to round them into shape before the cold weather comes, so that they will have a little experience when the base-ball season opens up in the spring. The number of applicants and the interest manifested by them portends much rivalry next spring for the open positions. These prizes will be offered to the most aggressive and well-rounded ball players.

There is a goodly number, we are glad to note, of old faces to be seen among this concourse of new ones. Faces of men who have been battle scarred; faces of men who have met the enemy and said to them "You are ours," and what makes it better their works were no weaker than their words, they were theirs in truth. Price, the pitcher, who has been one of Guilford's mainstays as a slab man, is back again, possessed with the same base-ball tenacity that he displayed the two past seasons and the same love for the game. White also has returned, now captain of the team and a veteran second baseman. Also there may be seen middle ways between the second and third sacks, Hill, commonly known by the name of Tate, who would have made all state shortstop last season but for a broken arm, an injury sustained in the early part of the season in the series of games with Lafayette. Doak C., the old reliable, who is able to fill any position and always playing consistent ball, is at his old position at third. With these men as a nucleus to make a team out of and the base-ball ability already shown by some of the new men, lends encouragement to those interested in the team and makes us believe that we are going to have a team in the spring that will represent our institution in the most creditable style.

Next on our program in athletics is Lacrosse. This is a new game among Southern colleges. In fact it is now only played by a very few. It is, however, an excellent game for development of the muscles. This game will in all probability take its stand along with base-ball and foot-ball. While we do not have many experienced players some very exciting games have already been played. More interest will be taken in the game when the cold weather prevents the playing of base-ball.

Above all others, Socker is the game which we expect to get the most good from in the way of physical training. There is no better game for a college. It is just as good as football to develop endurance, yet it is devoid of the roughness. The only drawback it has, is that it is not so interesting to spectators but it makes this up by being intensely interesting to the participants in the game. Another point in favor of the game is that it can be played all the winter. Snow does not stop it. In fact the colder the weather the better it is for playing the game.

Basket-ball concludes the athletic sports up to base-ball. It is good physical training and comes in the right time to get the base-ball material in condition for the spring opening. The prospects for a good team this year are very bright. Many are looking forward to the beginning of the season when they can get in the game.

The Guilford Collegian.

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NOVEMBER, 1907.

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THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

There have been times in which it would have been sufficient answer to the question, what was the origin of the Bible? to reply, that "Holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." Such an answer, however, cannot be accepted as satisfactory in the present day. We cannot fail to recognize that this Book, the unity of which we can affirm, still in virtue of its divine origin, is on its human side, a collection of books of the most varied character and origin. The Bible is in itself a literature and it records a history. It is not a matter-of-fact prose from beginning to end. It is a display of the greatest variety of literary forms. There are genealogies, historical statements and bare chronicles; there are narratives which present and interpret courses of events from cause to consequence, and there are stories lively with dialog, picturesque tales and fascinating action like those of Joseph, Moses, David and Elijah. The Scriptures contain biography as in Luke, oratory in Deuteronomy, sermons in Jeremiah, lyric poetry in Psalms, and visions in Isaiah and Revelation. Our sense of a meaning of a passage must be effected by the fact that it is either prose or poetry, for plainly the form of all composition must be an element in its interpretation.

As we let the light of historical research shine freely in, we learn more of the methods of God's dealings with men; of his patience and silent ways of working unseen by human eye. God has not chosen to exempt the Bible by a miracle from the fate of other books, but has wisely left room for the diligence and research of man who is responsible for the use of the facilities within his reach for the study of the Bible. He has not provided for inspired transcribers any more than in-

fallible commentators and unerring readers. He wants no miracles. It is a human as well as a divine book and must be studied under this two-fold aspect. It is the incarnation of God's truth and reflects the divine-human person of Christ to whom it bears witness as the Alpha and Omega.

Up to the time of the establishment of the Hebrew monarchy under Saul, the only records of the past seem to have been, as is the case of all primitive people, disconnected popular traditions and ballads of some description recounted by the camp-sides, at the local sanctuary, during the annual feasts or beside the city's gate. These early stories, many of which are found in the first eight books of the Old Testament, do not preserve a national history for the oldest stories originated before Israel crystallized into a nation. About the middle of the ninth century B. C., a prophet or group of prophets in Judah attempted a history of the Hebrew people from the very beginning of human history. It was essentially a history of the divine dealings with the nation, and a presentation of each important event of its development. The Judean narratives purposed to stir the souls of their fellowmen to a greater fidelity to God and the kingdom. It is one great source of the Hexateuch, furnishing more than one-third of its contents. A century later another narrative from the northern kingdom came forth. It is the source of many of the character sketches of the Hexateuch. These first six books of the Bible is thus a contribution of generation after generation to emphasize the goodness of God dealing with a people of true religious genius.

The earliest written law, or book of divine instruction of whose introduction any authentic account is given, was the main portion of Deuteronomy found in the Temple in the eighteenth year of Josiah in the last quarter of the seventh century before Christ. From that time forward Israel had a written law and thus the Torah as sacred literature formally began in Israel. The Law, or Torah, in Hebrew originally meant instruction or direction. At first the work of the law-givers was carried on orally or by transmission, but as Israel advanced they were written down.

The Jewish name for the Old Testament is Law, Prophets

and Writings. The Law came to be by degrees the distinctive part of revelation and the great barrier erected between Israel and heathenism. The Prophets are divided into former and later, or major and minor prophets. They were the historians of Israel, it was their function not only to foretell the future and to declare the divine will in the present, but to record and interpret the lessons of the past for future instruction. Among the Writings are included the other books of the Old Testament, Psalms, Ruth, Songs of Solomon, etc. The Book of Psalms is a treasury of sacred song gathered out of the many centuries of Israel's history, giving national feelings of devotion in manifold terms of meditation, prayer and praise. Job and Ecclesiastes are monuments of wisdom of religious philosophy of Israel, while the Book of Proverbs collects its teachings through many generations in the sphere of practical ethics.

But where and how did we get the Bible as we have it today? To get light on an answer to this question we must turn to the churches of the first century of the Christian era. They had four sources from which they gathered material and essentially formed the Book as we have it today. First, some manuscripts of the Hebrew Old Testament Book; second, Greek manuscripts translated from the Hebrew for use in the Christian churches. This is known as the Septaugint, which was made by seventy learned Jews about 280 B. C. These translators gave the Old Testament books their names, arranged and classified them in the order in which most all the English Bibles are today. A third source was a few rolls of the Apocryphal writings that were written by holy men in the church. Fourth, original and direct copies of the gospel, Acts and the Epistles of Sts. Paul, Peter, John and the Book of Revelation. These manuscripts are preserved in libraries in Europe and are accessible to scholars for the purpose of revision. The earlier a manuscript was written the more likely it is to be correct; hence revisers seek for the oldest manuscripts. The oldest ones are known by the form of their letters, also the union of the words which gives them the name of uncial manuscripts. A greater number of them were written in the cur-

sive or running hand. The oldest of these are known as the Vatican, Sinaitic and Alexandrian manuscripts, and are treasured by the three great branches of the Christian church—the Roman Catholic, the Greek and Episcopal churches respectively. They are accessible to revisers and have been much used in recent times, but the revisers of our authorized version of 1611 had no access to them. They had what the early church had which has been mentioned. These manuscripts have been reclaimed from the monks in recent centuries, the last one being the Senaiatis, which was obtained by Dr. Tischendorf, a German scholar in 1844. They date back about 300-450 A. D. The Greek manuscripts previous to this time seem to have perished in the early persecution of the Christians.

As the Bible found its way into the church and was read by people of diversified languages, the need of translation into their own tongue became necessary; hence arises the task of translation and revision, which has come down to the present day. The Syriac Scriptures were in use about fifty years after the New Testament was written. It represented the language of the people among whom our Lord moved. This with the Old Latin are earliest of our versions. In 385 A. D. Jerome, a learned Latin, completed his revision of the New Testament from Hebrew. This work has come down to us known as the Vulgate. No other translation has ever had such an influence on the history of the Bible; for more than one thousand years it was the parent of every version of the Scriptures in Western Europe.

In the seventh and eighth centuries the Anglo-Saxons made some attempts to translate the Bible, Caedman, Baeda and King Alfred, who desired that his every subject should know the Holy Scriptures, are the pioneers of this work. No important translation, however, came to view until John Wycliff put the English Bible into circulation, and one hundred years later—in the fifteen century—William Tyndale with the aid of the printing press put the Book into the hands of the civilized world.

The work of canonization began in a manner as soon as the Bible took book form. Just what books should be included

and those to be excluded was a matter of gradual decision. In both the Hebrew Bible and Septaugint the Pentateuch occupies first place; therefore we conclude that we have here a starting point for the process of canonization of the Scriptures. Though certain books, as Ecclesiastes, Chronicles and Esther were disputed by the Jews as late as 90 A. D. it may be held as far as historical indications go, the Old Testament canon was practically closed a century before Christ. The only books recognized by the Palestinian Jews as holy and admitted into their canon were those of or present Old Testament arranged in three groups: The Law, Prophets and Writings. Daniel was the latest to be admitted and Esther was long held back because of the omission of the Divine name. Such church fathers as Athanasius, St. Augustine, Luther, Gregory of Nyanza, objected to Esther. The New Testament canon is the work of the leading thinkers—the bishops and theologians of the second and third centuries of the Christian era. The Muratorian fragment was the first attempt to outline the New Testament canon 170-180. The New Testament appeared as separate rolls of parchment; the growth of them into one complete and fixed whole was gradual. The church fathers Clement and Origen gave ample testimony of the existence and acceptance of a canon by the church in the early part of the third century. The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John were recorded by the companions of Jesus, or men of the following generation. There seems to have been no serious consideration as to the necessity of any such work until the going away of Christ from his disciples. The Gospel according to St. Mark was written about 50 A. D. and within the last quarter of the first century the Gospel of St. John appeared. St. Paul's Epistles were written before the Gospels and the Book of Revelation after. There were many other Gospels and Epistles growing up contemporaneous with these included in our canon, such as, for instance, the "Epistle of Barnabas," but when the test of spirituality and historicity was applied, they fell short of the standard.

Much that is sometimes accredited as work of Divine guidance is nothing more than the work of human pleasure; for

instance, the division of the chapters in the New Testament was done by a lad by the name of Robert Stevens, as he rode on horse-back from Paris to Geneva about 1560, little thinking that it would be a permanent change. This whole work of chapter division, references and texts are only convenience for citation, and in the doing of these errors have crept in, as well as in translation of the text itself. On this account modern scholars have seen proper to revise many changes which have been deemed by some as attacks on the veracity of the Bible. Textual criticism is that process by which it is sought to determine the original text of a document, or a collection of documents, and to exhibit it, freed from all the errors, corruptions and variations which it may have accumulated in the course of its transmission by successive copyings. The textual critic, therefore, has only a desire to know the mind of the writer at the time of transcription, and not any desire to wrest the meaning of the context.

The modern method of study, textual criticism, new discoveries, modern scholarship, and Biblical revision have brought us into a greater appreciation of Holy Writ as a literature, a history, and the revelation of the meaning of a Christian life. As the classics of Greece and Rome must be studied in order to attain a complete education, so the literary and historical records of Palestine must have a place in the mind of the well-educated student of today. To understand the Book we must be able to assign the several books of the Bible to some definite time, place, and writer. We cannot think of it as having been written by the Almighty or angels, but rather to have grown out of the personal and national experiences of a people who were fitted by a long discipline to express religious and moral truths. We get a far more comprehensive view of the mission of Jesus Christ by studying the mother-soil of Israel through its early revelation recorded in the sacred Scriptures. Only a historical view of the Bible—the view which reproduces, generally, both the times and conditions out of which it grew as a living literature can serve us in any efficient way. Christianity is indeed a historical religion and Judaism is doubly so, in the sense that both have had a birth

and career in the past, so the Bible must be more and more carefully studied in connection with the history with it.

The twentieth century gives us a greater possibility of seeing the plan and studying our relation to the Divine Father through the man Christ Jesus than has yet been given to the human family. The life and death of Jesus Christ have given a deeper insight into the holiness of God, and a new standard and motive for the holiness which he desires for man. It was God who spoke through the prophets; it is God who speaks through the Son. We will no longer want to separate the Old and the New Testament for the beauty, value and completeness of the one is increased by the other and the two are complementary. In the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John we see the heart of Israel's religious system revealed. We are now, more than ever before, enabled to see the gist of this divine library of sixty-six books. The Sun of Righteousness has arisen and fills the world with the light of the gospel, the Holy Spirit illumines the sacred page and the real unity of God the Father is revealed in our Holy Bible.

A. L. H. '07.

ONCE MORE.

Racheal was the brightest girl in the Friends Boarding School; she was leader in her classes and when books were laid aside, was as gay as any little Quakeress might dare to be. The school not being of the strictest kind the girls and boys were allowed to eat and recite together and on important occasions they were given better opportunities for knowing each other. By her loving disposition and pleasant manner Racheal had won many friends, both among the boys and girls, and soon some of them were to have an opportunity to show their admiration.

The Friends of Blue River had a concern to hold a series of meetings for the benefit of the students of the Boarding School and about the middle of the fall term they began. The boys came to the front door of the dormitory and escorted the girl who happened to fall to his lot to the door of the meeting house, and back. Racheal fell to the lot of Frank Ray, one of her classmates, who recognized her good qualities. When they were returning from meeting he said, "I would like to go with thee every night, but I don't know just how we can manage it. Perhaps thee could be in some certain place every time."

"That's all right, I'll come out last and thee will know where to find me every time."

The plan worked well until the girls teased Racheal so much that she declared she would never go again. The girls, finding out that she was not going, and seeing that they could have some fun, stole one of her dresses and put it on Fannie, who was just about her size. When the bell rang the girls went down, Fannie waiting rather impatiently until the last. As they walked out Frank came up to Fannie and, taking her arm, said, "Once more."

Fannie said nothing but walked on.

"Doesn't thee think this is a fine plan we have?" he said.

"Yes, it is very cunning," said Fannie.

"O! excuse me, I thought thee was Racheal Goodwin," said Frank recognizing her voice.

They walked on to meeting in silence, but Frank felt relieved when he saw her safely back at the dormitory.

Thinking she might redeem herself, Racheal went the next night, but instead of going with Frank she was one of a number of girls who had no escorts.

Many years after, when Frank had acquired a few gray hairs and the name of a bachelor, he came back to visit the place of his old school days and a sister who lived there. He and his niece went to meeting on Sunday night in a large, new church. After being seated comfortably the niece saw her chum coming in.

"Come and sit with us, Lillian," she said.

"Uncle Frank, this is my friend, Lillian Reece; her mother says she used to be in school with you."

"How-do-you do, Miss Reece?" said the old gentleman, with a light in his eyes, seen only by his niece.

When the meeting was over and they had said good night to Lillian, they started home. As they were descending the broad, stone steps taking her uncle's arm, with a knowing laugh, the niece said:

"Once more."

RE-UNITED.

It was a dark dreary time around the stately old dormitory. Almost every room was vacant and the halls were as silent as if midnight darkness reigned, although it was not much past seven o'clock.

For several days the faculty and the student body had been wrought up to the highest degree of expectation on account of the grand concert that was to be given, which every one would be expected to attend. It is no wonder, then, that everything seemed lonely and deserted to those who for some cause or other had not gone to the concert but remained at the college.

Especially was it a dreary time for one—a boy with dark-brown eyes and soft, raven hair. From the window in his

room, he stood gazing out into the starry heavens trying in vain to occupy his mind with another thought than the one that was there. Turning around he again saw the note on the table, which was the cause of all his meditation. It read something like this:

EDWIN:—Please do not ever ask me to go with you again. We can henceforth be nothing more than friends. As you know the reason why, no explanation on my part is needed.

MADGE.

He again read it and muttered to himself, "Is not this enough to make any fellow feel gloomy? But since it has happened, I will make the best of it."

Edwin Wilds and Madge Leister had been close friends since early childhood, when they attended the same school at the little school-house on the hill, thinking then of nothing except childish fun and friendship. Time passed on until each was old enough to go to college. It was decided by their parents that they should attend the same institution. The evening before time to start they were together. Standing under the big elm tree which stood at the edge of the lawn, with its great limbs stretching out into the heavens, and with the moon softly throwing its bright shadows o'er them, they promised each other that they would stand together through weal or woe. They gently hinted of the time when school days would be over, and they would be happy together.

In the first years of their college life things went on smoothly; there was nothing to mar their enjoyment. There was plenty of work for them to do, and they did it well. They were together as much as the college regulations allowed, and were spoken of as the "sensible couple," for they did not act in the "fresh" way that so many young college sweethearts do.

But with them as with others, there was destined to be a change. Life and its pleasures could not always move on as tranquil as a summer sea.

The summer before the beginning of this story Madge's dearest friend, Irene Cecil, spent several weeks with her. Of course Edwin was with them a great deal, and he seemed almost bewitched by Irene's blue eyes and golden hair. She

was indeed quite a contrast to Madge. He seemed very sad when she left, and his visits to the Leister home did not occur so often as in former days. Madge noticed all this, but she was waiting for an opportune time when she could quietly sever their relations with each other.

When they returned to school the following fall, the golden-haired beauty was not there. It was then that it dawned on Edwin's mind that he did not miss her anyway, and he was satisfied if only Madge was near. Madge did not know this, but still thought that he had given his heart to Irene. Accordingly when he had asked her for her company for this particular evening, she sent the note that caused so much disturbance. Edwin again and again sought to explain matters to her, but each time she refused to listen. He finally gave up in despair.

Their two remaining years in college went swiftly by, and when graduation day came they seemed farther apart than ever; not one word of encouragement was spoken between them, but they went their own separate ways, and it looked as if the greater the distance between them, the better satisfied they were.

He went West and became a lawyer of great prominence; she to the balmy Southern clime, where day by day she did her work faithfully as a teacher in one of the leading educational institutions. They knew nothing about each other, but they often thought of the old days when they were happy together and both realized that they could never love any one else.

Months passed on and even years—when one morning it was announced in the college where Madge taught, that there would be a lecture given at a certain time by a prominent western man who was at that time making a tour through the south. When the name was announced, a close observer might have noticed the paleness that came over the face of Miss Leister. She, too, found that more than once during the day her mind went back to the sweet long ago. She thought at first that she would not attend the lecture, but again decided to go, thinking, perhaps, that she would be unobserved by the speaker. But in this she was mistaken, for after the lecture

was over they met and shook hands for the first time in years. That night they were talking together in the parlor, and had any one been listening at a certain time he could have heard Miss Leister's voice, saying, "Yes, Edwin, I will listen now to your explanation."

The next year another teacher was elected to take her place.

CORINNE.

THE FIVE YEARS MEETING OF FRIENDS.

The name *Five Years Meeting* is a modern one in the history of Friends, and falls a little strangely on the ears of all, even those who have composed its membership.

The recent gathering at Richmond, Indiana, from October 15th to 21st ult., is known as the second Five Years Meeting, yet in fact it was the fifth of a series in which the successive *Quinquennial Conferences* formed the first stages. Out of these conferences evolved the more compact union of American Yearly Meeting of Friends.

The first conference, in 1887, is a memorable one, not only because it was the first but because it promulgated the document known as *The Richmond Declaration of Faith*. The second conference was held in 1892, the third in 1897, and the fourth in 1902, which, immediately upon its convening, was resolved into the first Five Years Meeting. This meeting ratified and initiated a new and far-reaching plan of union under a constitution, previously prepared by a committee of the Conference of 1897, which is now popularly known among American Friends as "The Uniform Discipline."

The Five Years Meeting is sure to work various marked effects upon the methods and spirit of the future American Quakerism. The clerk of this meeting is essentially a chairman in the modern sense of that term, realizing his functions and conducting the order of exercises in full modern conformity to parliamentary usage. The members are seated accord-

ing to delegations and over the seats of each group, or delegation, is raised a placard bearing the name of the Yearly Meeting represented. Thus, on right and left of the isle leading up to the clerk's table was to be seen a row of standards naming each Yearly Meeting delegation, and presenting a scene not unlike a modern convention. Next to the front and to the left of the center isle was *North Carolina*, and here were seen in a conspicuous place several Guilford people with others of our Yearly Meeting.

Guilford College is delighted to see her honored and worthy President chosen as Assistant Clerk, upon whom devolved some of the most responsible duties affecting the pleasure and good order of the meeting.

The Five Years' Meeting stands for union and advisory help in the advancing of all the lines in which the various Yearly Meetings are interested. These are mainly Education, Evangelism and Church Extension, Missions, and Postoral Work. In addition, the Five Years Meeting has already become a potent factor in presenting a more prominent and united strength towards fostering the special Quaker principles of Peace and Arbitration, Temperance and Philanthropy.

The next meeting is to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, five years hence.

J. E. J.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.

Whereas, On October 8th, 1907, an all-wise Providence removed from earth our former associate and fellow-member, Marvin Hardin, be it resolved by the Websterian Literary Society, that in the death of our friend the Society has lost an efficient and loyal member, Guilford College an able alumnus, the State a valuable citizen, and his home a dutiful son and affectionate brother. That the society extend to the bereaved family its heartfelt sympathy in this their irreparable loss.

N. R. HODGIN,

HUGH D. WHITE,

W. T. BOYCE,

E. S. KING,

Committee.

JOHN CHARLES McNEILL.

Not only Carolina but the whole South feels a deep loss in the death of John Charles McNeill, which occurred on the 17th of October. Only a few short years this gifted singer has interested the public with his poems, lyrics and fables, yet he has won a place in American literature to which few have attained. As the first winner of the Patterson loving cup he became in a very real sense our first poet-laureate. The honor could not have been bestowed upon a sweeter gentler, worthier spirit.

His little book "Songs, Merry and Sad," has gained for him more than a State-wide reputation. Mr. Alphonso Smith says, "I would rather have written 'Songs, Merry and Sad,' than to have the costliest monument in the State erected to my memory." He was a child of nature, gifted in a peculiar way to know the common things of our farms, fields and forests and to sing of them. He lived so close to nature that the moods of every season found expression in his fancy.

On the 20th of February, 1907, we were especially favored by having him recite to an enthusiastic audience here his poems of the four seasons. Those who heard him will never forget the tall Scotchman, the pleasant twinkle in his friendly eyes and the deep, mellow voice which so thrilled his audience. Being privileged to have him only an evening we still feel a personal loss in his death. We realize that the South has lost in him one of her most promising sons, the finest poetic genius ever born within its borders, and the name of John Charles McNeill will rank with that of Lanier as the South's greatest poets.

The Guilford Collegian.

Published Monthly by the

Henry Clay, Philagorean and Websterian Literary Societies

Editors

H. A. DOAK, '08, CHIEF, *Clay*.

ELSIE E. WHITE, '08, *Phi*.

G. W. BRADSHAW, '08, Websterian

Associate Editors

MARGARET DAVIS, '09, *Phi*.

D. WORTH ANDERSON, '10, Websterian

R. J. M. HOBBS, '09, *Clay*

Business Managers

W. T. BOYCE, '09, CHIEF, Websterian

AGNES KING, '09, *Phi*.

A. E. LINDLEY, '08, *Clay*

Terms

One Year, \$1.00.

Single Copy, 15 Cents.

All matter for publication should reach the editors not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding date of issue.

Advertising rates on application.

THE COLLEGIAN is entered at the post office at Guilford College N. C., as second-class matter.

VOL. XX.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

NO. 2

Editorials.

We are glad to note that there is quite a good deal of interest manifested toward the organization of a Literary Club at Guilford. This club will probably be organized in the near future. About all that remains to be done is to call a meeting of those who are interested in the project and perfect the organization.

We believe that a society of this sort would be of great benefit to those students who take an interest in the study of literature. Too few of our college students pay due attention to their literary training, especially do they neglect a careful

study of the best English and American authors. We very often hear fellows say that they are not of a poetic temperament and do not like poetry, when the fact of the matter is that they have never read or studied sufficient poetry to become interested in it and to see its beauty.

Of course the work of a literary club would not be of any particular value toward interesting those who care nothing for good literature but it would afford those students who desire to become better acquainted with the best authors, a splendid opportunity for study.

Christian Associations.

RALEIGH BIBLE STUDY INSTITUTE.

Among the important steps that have recently been taken in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Bible Study Institute held at A. & M. College at Raleigh Oct. 25-27, stands out as one from which great help has been derived. This conference was made up of delegates from the various colleges and schools of the State who came together to study the best way to meet the needs and problems that the College Associations must meet at the present time, especially those pertaining to Bible study.

We believe that no better place could have been found for such a meeting. The students of the college showed every kindness toward the delegates. President Winston seemed to be very much interested in the work and did all he could to make us feel at home. We are sure that no greater hospitality could have been shown than that of the citizens of Raleigh who were kind enough to entertain many of the delegates while attending the conference.

The prompt attendance of the delegates to every session showed the intense interest that they were taking in the work, and the responsibility that they felt upon them as representatives from their respective colleges.

The opening session of the conference took place Friday night and was given over to Dr. Lilly, a very able speaker, who spoke to us on "How We Should Study the Bible." He spoke very eloquently, yet in a simple manner he told us that we should study the Bible by scientific methods, first getting the meaning that is conveyed and then study it devotionally.

On Saturday both the morning and afternoon sessions were given up to the study and discussion of the most effective methods of teaching Bible study. Mr. Weatherford and Mr. Taylor led the meeting and the delegates took part freely in the discussion and we are sure that every one got some new

idea to take back to his college. On Sunday we came together at 9.30 and Mr. Taylor, assistant traveling secretary of South, gave a very effective talk on Missions. In the afternoon session Dr. Mims gave an address on the "Significance of the Book of Job." He brought out very forcibly the beauty there is in the study of that book of the Bible, and every delegate will read Job with more interest by having heard Dr. Mims' able speech.

The final session was held on Sunday evening. Mr. W. D. Weatherford, traveling secretary of the South, gave the closing address. His theme was "Our Relations to Our Associates." He pictured to us very forcibly these relations and the influence of our lives upon others.

The conference was a success from beginning to end, and our only regret is that Guilford did not have a larger delegation.

G. W. B.

Y. W. C. A.

The officers of the Y. W. C. A. have had cause to feel quite encouraged at the interest that has been manifested by the new students as well as the old ones in the work of the Association during the two months we have been back at college. The membership committee has done splendid work and all the girls except two have affiliated themselves with us. But still we are not satisfied nor will we be till we have won every girl not only to become members with us, but to accept Christ as her own personal friend. The various committees have all been doing good work, but we realize more and more the need of putting a greater number of girls to work at something, for this is bound to increase their interest, and we know the best leader is she who can put the most other people to work. The religious meetings held every Thursday evening have been very well attended and the interesting subjects treated have made them attractive.

The Mission Study Rally conducted by Prof. Jay was especially interesting, as is proved by the fact that in the canvas

just afterwards seventy-five out of eighty girls were enrolled in the classes. There are two classes on India both taught by student leaders and a third may be started later. We want to make the missionary phase of our Association work especially prominent this year and to see definite results. Out of so many girls who have manifested an interest in missions we surely should have some volunteers and we shall make our prayers very definite for this.

One of our most interesting meetings was held on the 10th of October. At this time Rev. Melton Clark pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Greensboro, gave us an excellent talk on Bible Study. Most of the girls were present at this meeting and the talk was so impressive that few will be able to forget it. Miss Garrison, the Student Secretary of the Carolinas, was also with us at this meeting. A solo was rendered by Marguerite Cartland.

Girls were enrolled in the three Bible Study classes which are to meet each Sunday evening. One for the College students is led by Julia S. White, which has for its subject, "The Apostles." The other two classes have student leaders and are studying "The Life of Christ."

The visit of Miss Garrison October 10-12 was a source of benefit and pleasure to the whole Association. She not only met with the cabinet several times for prayer and a discussion of the work, but also with each chairman separately, and we feel that her visit has greatly strengthened us. She spoke to us on Saturday afternoon upon "Association Work." Each day almost our entire membership unite in four groups to keep the "morning watch" together. The attendance at these has been good and since the prayer life is the powerful life we are looking for definite results this year. But we realize the need of developing the physical as well as the spiritual and mental nature and in order to increase the interest in athletics the social committee has organized an Athletic Club. Under its supervision tennis courts and a basket ball ground have been cleared and this committee will make a special effort to get girls interested in these out-door sports. Unless the physical self is developed the spiritual and mental will not be as

strong as they otherwise could be, so do let's put some spirit into our athletics and make it mean something this year. Our plans for this year are very definite but we know that only as we look to Him as our Great Leader can we accomplish the things we have planned.

After many years of patient and persevering effort on the part of some of Guilford's most loyal alumni and friends, we have been able to raise sufficient funds for the purpose of getting a Physical Director. We think ourselves very fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. W. G. Lindsay. Mr. Lindsay, as many of our readers know, is an alumnus of Guilford, graduating in the class of '05. He also took a degree at Haverford College in '06.

He is one of the best athletes and at the same time one of the best students that ever went out from Guilford. When in College he took an active part in all the College games, being a member of the basket-ball and track-team and probably the best short-stop that we have ever had on our base-ball team. From this account it will be seen that we have a man who is fully capable of giving instruction in all phases of athletics.

We also have another cause for rejoicing. Because we have begun and nearly completed the work of grading our base-ball field. We hope to get it in first-class shape before spring practice begins. With these improvements and with apparently good material on hand from which to make our teams we can see no reason why this year should not be the most successful, or at least one of the most successful, in the history of our athletics.

There seems, however, to be one drawback. This fault is probably more or less in evidence in all institutions, and it is one which if allowed to go unchecked will very seriously cripple all the college teams. It might be called "pure laziness" or unconcern about anything except our own wishes or inclinations.

College athletes may be divided into three classes, one class that plays for the praise or popularity which they think they

are getting out of the game; a second that play when they feel like it and have nothing else to do; and a third that play for the sheer love of the game, for the honor of their college and for their own physical benefit. In this last named class we will find the men who can be depended on in a "pinch," who will fill any position to which they are assigned with all the ability that they have at their command, and who in obedience to the orders of the coach will always be on the field at the appointed time, ready for the daily practice.

It very often happens there are men in the first two classes that are capable of "making good" on any of the college teams, but they do not like the idea of putting themselves under the discipline of the coach and coming out every evening for practice. We trust that these fellows will remember that it is the fellow that does the work that gets the reward.

TENNIS REPORT.

There has probably been more interest manifested in tennis this fall, than ever before every afternoon the courts are all occupied, and it is impossible for one who does not come out early to get a place on any of the courts. Our tournament was started the second week in October and went through very successfully. It seems to have increased the interest of many of the fellows, and we think several good players have been developed by the training which they got out of it. Our tennis team has been practicing hard for the past week or two, in order to get in shape for two games that are to be played next week, one with University of North Carolina and one with Trinity College.

Locals and Personals.

Over! The sweet summer closes.

The reign of the roses is done.

Hon. Joseph Dixon, '86, recently visited his sister in the vicinity of the college.

Manuel Galdo is taking a course in electrical engineering at Cornell this year.

A Junior wants to know if she should take fifty cents to the store and spend fifteen, would she have forty-five or forty cents left.

President and Mrs. Hobbs, Prof. and Mrs. White, and Prof. Jay attended the five years meeting at Richmond, Ind., from the fourteenth to the twenty-second. They report a very successful meeting. Twelve Yearly Meetings were represented, including England, Ireland and Canada.

The game social on the nineteenth was an event of much pleasure to all who took part. We hope we can have more of them.

A large number of the students went to the fair on the sixteenth and heard Bryan.

Some of our new members have not yet been able to discover "how the fire gets down that little rope" (into the electric light bulb).

There seems to be an abundance of grapes, candy and cake around the college. We hope they will keep coming.

We would explain to some who are greatly in error, that the five years meeting, to which three of the faculty have gone, does not last five years, but comes *only once* in five years.

Mr. Jones was resting very comfortably with sticky hands and tumbled hair in the presence of one young lady but when he saw *a certain* other one approaching, in his search for a chair, he *accidentally* found some water and soap and a brush and comb.

✓ Delia Raiford, '03, is teaching at Corinth, Va., this year.

✓ Lillian Jinnett, '07, is teaching at Belvidere.

✓ Annie Lois Henley, '07, is teaching at Statesville, N. C.

✓ It is with regret that we record the death on October 8th of Marvin Hardin, '04. During his four years in college he was held in the highest regard by both teachers and students. He not only gained a reputation as a brilliant student, but was thoroughly identified with all other important college activities. In 1906 he entered the Law School of the University of South Carolina, and was graduated with honors in June of this year. A young man of rare qualities and large prospects, his place will be a hard one to fill.

Ask Current how much he loves Venus.

They say "Fitz" will exchange a song for a bucket of water, with "any one" in Founders.

See if Boyce has learned to pronounce "Menagerie" yet.

Mary Taylor didn't have an invitation to go to Parsifal.

A poem (composed by Minnie Lee Whittemore, during a sudden burst of passion, caused by the beautiful autumn weather):

I saw a rat
Crawl up the wall.
I saw his tail,
And that was all.

Wonder if Miller ever saw any "victuals."

The leader of Freshman debating team: "Where can I find the definition of Initiative and Referendum?" A. "In the Biblical Dictionary?"

What is walking and talking in one's sleep the sign of?

E. P. Dixon, '04, and Daisy Stockard were married Oct. 31. THE COLLEGIAN extends them congratulations.

The North Carolina Bible Study Institute held at A. & M. College Oct. 25-27 was attended by T. F. Bulla, Hector Lytch, Henry Sharpe, G. W. Bradshaw and A. E. Lindley. A good report of the Conference was given before the Association on the evening of October 31st. The points most emphasized under Bible study were "How to Study the Bible and Its Importance to the College Man." W. D. Weatherford was chairman of the Institute and carried it on in a most helpful manner. Strong and inspiring addresses were given by Prof. John C. Wooton, of Trinity College; Rev. D. C. Lilly of Winston-Salem; Prof. E. C. Mimms, of Trinity College, and by Mr. W. D. Weatherford. The conference was an inspiration to all who attended.

EXCHANGES.

In taking up the work of Exchange Editor this year, we hope that this may be a year of steady advancement among all our exchanges as well as with ourselves. Having had only the slight practice of one issue we warn our exchanges not to expect too much from us; yet we do not ask our co-editors to withhold any needed criticism on account of our limited experience in this line of work, because in our humble opinion the best and only way of improvement is fair criticism from good authority. We are all working for the same end—to learn to write and how to conduct a magazine that will do us credit; therefore it is to our natural advantage that we work

together and help each other by giving our opinions on what we read.

We will say in the way of outline for this year's work, that we will indulge in no harsh and rankling criticisms, but will say plainly what seem to us to be the faults and merits of our exchanges, and we hope that whatever criticisms we give will be received in the same spirit that they are given.

We first take up the *Erskiman*, we notice that this issue has few ads. It may be that they are not so necessary with this magazine as with us. However we like the *Freshman's Dream* and hope the author will go further into *Ars Poetica*. We also think that the subject of politics is not very appropriate for college editorials. We shall expect to find an improvement on the next issue.

Next we come to the *Trinity Archive*. This issue is well up to the old standard. It contains much valuable reading matter and some excellent poetry.

The *Red and White* is a very valuable magazine among our exchanges and this issue is a good one. We prize highly the remarks of the Ex. editor and commend them to others just assuming the duties of Ex. editors.

In our estimation the *Davidson College Magazine* is far below its old standard; first the paper and printing are of an inferior quality. We think that a few more ads. in the front of the magazine proper would add to its general appearance. Too much is said about the Exposition. Any one who has been to the Exposition finds little of interest in this issue.

Lastly, we will examine the *Clemson College Chronicle*. The new binding seems to be an improvement over the old. The story, "*Cupid Conquers*," is one of the best on our table. However we find one story that we think deserves a slight criticism, namely "*An Autoism*." The writer has a splendid conception of a story but the plot is poorly executed.

Clippings.

WHAT'S THE USE.

First Summer Girl—"Who is that clean-shaven, handsome boy?"

Second Summer Girl—"Oh, he's an actor."

First Summer Girl—"No; I mean the other one."

Second Summer Girl—"Oh, he hasn't any money either."—
Ex.

RETALIATION.

A guest at one of summer resorts in West Virginia tells of a wedding ceremony he witnessed in the town near by.

The minister was young and easily embarrassed. It was the first wedding he had ever undertaken. The prospective bride and groom were both younger and still more easily embarrassed than he.

When the minister had finished the service and muttered a few kindly but halting words to the young couple he had just united, the bride looked at him, blushing but confident.

"Thank yer," she said, clearly. "It's shore kind o' yer to congratulate us, an' as long as you haven't ever been married yit, maybe we'll have a chanet some day to retaliate."—Ex.

BETTY'S DISCOVERY.

"The robins are Italians birds,
I'm sure, because," said little Betty,
"I see them eating worms out there
Just as Italians eat spaghetti."—Ex.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION.

When General Kuroki visited Yale and heard the college yell, he turned to one of the interpreters in the party and asked, "What are they saying?"

"They have just remarked," explained the interpreter, "that

they are very glad, indeed, to see you, and that they hope you will come again and stay longer. They congratulate you upon your victories in the East, and, in conclusion, they wish to inform you that you have been unanimously elected a Son of a Gambolier."—Ex.

ANSWERED.

The would-be suffragette was having the usual dinner-table argument with her alleged lord and master, when that unhappy individual, finding himself in a close corner, ventured the unfortunate query:

"How on earth would you earn a living if it wasn't for me?"

"I don't know, John," the lady replied. "If I lost you, I don't know where I'd get another job."—Ex.

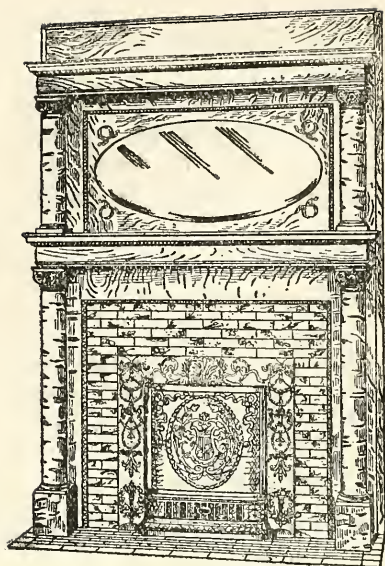
FIXED.

During the recent stay in camp of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, one of the captains called a sergeant one day, saying:

"Sergeant, note down Private Mooney—one day on bread and water for slovenly turn-out on parade."

"Beg pardon, Captain," responded the sergeant, "but that won't make any difference to Mooney. He's a vegetarian."

"Then," said the captain, "give him one day on meat and soup."—Ex.



This Will Interest YOU

If you intend to build a new house or to improve one all ready built.

Our Hardwood Mantels, Tiles and Grates

will add more to the appearance and solid comfort of your house than you can obtain for an equal amount spent in any other way. May we send you Catalogue?

Odell Hardware Company

GREENSBORO, N. C.

It is Not True

that any two peas in a pod are exactly alike. They may look alike and taste alike, but they are not. No two things, however similar, are exactly alike in all particulars. The difference may not be obvious, but it is there.

It is not true that one thing is just as good as another; it is either a little better or a little worse. The man or woman who insists upon having the best shoes should buy them from us and not take something that looks just as good. A little time and a few wet days will tell the tale, but it's too late then. "Beware lest you forget."

Yours truly,

J. M. Hendrix & Co.

Greensboro, N. C.

The Home of Good Shoes.

The Guilford Collegian.

ΔOL. XX.

DECEMBER, 1907.

NO. 3

NEW GARDEN HALL.

After several years of effort New Garden Hall is an accomplished fact; and as we, who have never laid down our arms or given up the struggle, look upon it now, we rejoice in a way no words can tell.

To us it is not just so much brick and mortar, but the realization of our hopes and prayers, the result of our labors, the crown of our love; and not of ours alone, but of the many warm hearts and kind hands which have given encouragement and have furnished "the sinews of war." The house is a monument of loving kindness and good will. The various contributions have come from interested benevolent hearts who felt the desire to "lend a hand" of helpfulness when such was needed.

So far as I know not a single dollar has gone into New Garden Hall that did not have behind it a real benediction. One \$10.00 check was received which came a snarl, and it was promptly and gladly returned to the sender.

The foundations were laid "in faith and hope and love—for God and home and native land"—with the full belief that within its blessed walls souls will receive nurture for all three of these eternal interests. In accord with these sentiments, not one inferior, second-rate thing has gone into the building from foundation to finish. It is beautiful as well as substantial, with its colonial porch and its slate roof with dormer windows. The interior is arranged with every convenience for the residents. In the ample basement is space for laundry, packing room, store rooms, and the heating plant which is warming the house most delightfully. This basement has a pitch of nine feet. The walls for this are laid in cement; an elevator connects it with the second story. There is an ample water supply

for the five bath rooms and other household purposes. The building is lighted with electricity.

We feel gratitude to the firm of Hook & Rodgers, of Charlotte, for the splendid plans and specifications which they gave us at not much more than half price. Mr. Hook came out and investigated the situation and planned well and wisely for the needs of the case.

The Trustees of the College have co-operated with us in the most helpful manner. A committee of their number have had the whole matter of building, heating, lighting, etc., under their constant care, and through this committee the building of New Garden Hall was entrusted to one of the most competent, accommodating and courteous of builders. The force of men employed under him was remarkable not only for skill in their craft, but for their gentlemanly, self-respecting conduct.

We of the committee feel under grateful obligation to the Treasurer and Superintendent of the College for their ready, willing and sympathetic help whenever we have called upon either of them for assistance. From the President of the College we have always received the heartiest sympathy and support, and through his efforts over five thousand dollars were added to our collections. We have received the encouragement and support of every member of the faculty; in particular we should mention the services of Professor Hodgkin, who assisted in the collection of funds.

It is impossible to mention all who have aided in the endeavor, because many have done so and some who have been unable to contribute in money have held up the hands of those who were actively engaged in the service.

Our largest contributor was Samuel Hill, of Seattle, who sent up his check for four thousand dollars—"Complimentary to my Mendenhall cousins," he said, which made us all feel very happy. One thousand from a single source was our next largest subscription, while several persons gave five hundred each. Mr. Bispham, the distinguished baritone singer, through his friendship for President Hobbs, gave us the benefit of one of his recitals, which netted us nearly five hundred. The memorial room plan thus far has secured \$3,200. The Mount

Airy Granite Company donated the fine stones for our front steps; and Professor and Mrs. White gave us the stones for the abutments. Dr. J. H. Stuart, of Minneapolis, and his brother, of Seattle, provided the funds for the beautiful porch in memory of their mother, Matilda Stuart. Many of the citizens of Greensboro have contributed liberally as is their custom toward worthy objects, especially those in an educational line. No firm has treated us with kindlier consideration than the Terra Cotta Works at Pomona. The interest and assistance of those who know the whole situation have been most gratifying.

The interior of the building is a tribute of affection to those whose names will at an early date be placed upon the doors. The parlor was finished and will be furnished by Mrs. Laura A. Winston in memory of her lovely little daughter Lonnie. The matron's parlor and bed-room are to be finished by members of the Cox family in memory of Elizabeth Cox, who was for many years matron of New Garden Boarding School. Other names on memorial rooms are Naomi Coffin Ballinger, Rhoda Macy Worth, Eunice Gardner Worth, mother of B. G. Worth, of Wilmington; Mary Branson Hill, Anna Clark Benbow, Abigail N. Mendenhall, Gracett Pickett Frazier, Hannah W. Osborne, Christina Sparger Marshall, Sarah Hornaday Woody, Rhoda C. Mendenhall Elliott, S. Janie Griffin, Martha Blair Hodgkin, Victoria Haworth Petty, Abigail Hunt Blair, Phoebe Cook Hoobs, Oriana Wilson Mendenhall, Lydia N. Blair, Sarah Hoskins Blair, and Jane White, of Baltimore, in memory of her husband, Francis White. The infirmary, consisting of the two south rooms in the front part of the building, together with the hall between them, is in memory of Dr. Dicia Baker, whose interest in this work will bear fruit for the future.

This still leaves two bed rooms and the domestic science class rooms unsubscribed for. The front hall, the stairways, the collection hall, the dining room, pantry, laundry, elevator, heating plant, water supply, and electric lights are all open to our friends as very fitting memorial objects. Three rooms have been furnished by those naming them. We have collected and put into the building over \$13,000 and have borrowed \$4,000. When our outstanding subscriptions shall have been collected,

we believe there will be on hand funds sufficient to settle all of our unpaid bills as they become due. In borrowing the money we acted under the advice of the Board of Trustees who thought it better to finish the building while the men were already engaged and the material for all could be obtained to better advantage rather than to stop work and resume hereafter with additional expense.

The dining room will seat one hundred girls comfortably. It is a beautiful room, with six double windows, three on the north and three on the south; the ceiling is of steel. We have had four good tables made which will seat forty girls. We need chairs, tableware, silver, table linen, etc., to replace such articles as we are now "putting up with" picked up wherever we could get a piece. I have a subscription of \$175 toward a piano for our collection hall, and I greatly desire that the instrument be added to the equipment. The rooms are furnished with two single, durable white iron bedsteads with springs and the best of felt mattresses, a dresser, a study table, and a wall book case. We hope to have three chairs in each room; as yet we do not.

Girls may enter New Garden Hall on the following terms—each agrees to perform cheerfully and satisfactorily her allotted part of the household duties, to pay to the Treasurer of the College \$12.00 per term room rent and \$1.00 per week, monthly in advance, for board. This may be paid in provisions at market prices or in money, and must be paid to the matron of New Garden Hall.

This brings me to the choicest blessing which has come to us, our matron. She is the wife of Professor S. H. Hodgkin, and is a graduate of Earlham College and a teacher of several successful years' experience, a woman of culture and refinement thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the situation.

Our hope is to have some time in the future when our debts are paid and we have secured \$10,000 endowment fund, a full domestic science course in connection with the household duties and to keep a teacher of these important branches resident in New Garden Hall.

MARY MENDENHALL HOBBS.

P. S. A check has been received from Robert C. Root, of

California, who graduated in the first class of Guilford College, and one who while here greatly endeared himself to both faculty and students. This is to be used in some suitable way as a memorial to his mother, Sarah Hallet Cromwell Root.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

BY W. T. BOYCE.

For the past two years various and continued arguments have been set forth in the leading magazines and periodicals in favor of the reelection of President Roosevelt. This effort has probably reached its climax in the recent offer by Senator Bourne, of Oregon, of a thousand dollar cash prize for "the best written argument in support of a second elective term for Theodore Roosevelt." Why is it that President Roosevelt has overstepped his predecessors in commanding this general confidence? Is it because he has some political pull, or that the Republican party is scarce of strong men able to lead? Or is it because he embodies the spirit of the times? If we would stop for a moment and see what the spirit of the times is and the President's attitude toward it we should probably arrive at the latter conclusion.

In no period of our history has so much general reform been made as there has been during the past five years. It's true no declaration of independence has been declared, no shackles of negro slavery have been broken. But the same spirit of liberty and brotherhood that brought these events have been transforming our political and industrial life. This turning point, as it may be called, which the United States is passing through has brought to light evils in administration and a general corruption in politics that our forefathers would have blushed to think on, and with these evils have come individual responsibility and questions of the most vital bearing on our future.

The greatest agency for corruption and mismanagement is

the irresponsible political machine unknown to either law or constitution. Its backbone usually consists of officeholders, municipal, state, and federal, who in one way or another draw salaries from the public purse in exchange for public service, and whose cardinal object is to perpetuate the system in power and themselves in office through their corrupt action and influence. Such an organization destroys political independence and sets up a petty political dynasty. Strange as it may seem such a system has grown up in many of our largest and most prosperous cities. Hand in hand with it have gone debasement in political morals and decline in political ideals.

But this gigantic evil has outgrown its day. Public sentiment is fast driving it from the field. Five years ago New York was dominated by machine politics which had grown so powerful and corrupt that the common people had almost given up in despair of ever returning to true democracy. Finally Mr. Jerome determined to break through this bulwark of evil, and called upon the voters for support. The appeal was met with enthusiastic response and the machine was forced from its stronghold. In Ohio a similar struggle has been waged and won. In Boston the reaction was so great that the Democratic and Republican machine joined together for defence, but were overthrown by candidates that came out independent of political agencies. In Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Maine and Rhode Island similar victories have been won over the same evil system. But in Philadelphia, perhaps, we find the best example of heartless greed and gigantic graft. The corrupt politicians of Philadelphia and Pittsburg had been robbing the public treasury for more than a quarter of a century. All the officeholders, the board of public health, and even the courts of justice were swayed by "bosses" and political manipulators. But when public conscience asserted itself this corrupt and debasing system received a death blow. Reform has not stopped at administrative power alone, it has gone back of it and begun to investigate the great corporations and trusts of our country. Of these the campaign against railroad centralization, the legislation enactment for pure food, and the more recently exposed robbery by the Standard Oil

Company are only examples. Sometimes the old machine or special interest legislation, chastened and subdued is able to regain its footing. Whatever the sequence, the world has advanced, conditions have improved, and public life will never again return to its former state.

The public mind has become educated to certain reforms and the national administration under the leadership of President Roosevelt has sounded the keynote of these reforms. The President, strong and democratic as he is, would accomplish little if he did not strike a responsive cord in the public mind. This combination the administration and the public working together for a common end has and will continue to bring about great reforms.

The campaign for public honesty is today the most important question confronting the American people, and is one which calls for the individual and loyal support of every citizen—for the individuals make the masses—and the masses bring the reforms.

Theodore Roosevelt is, perhaps, looked up to today by many of his people as being the greatest American. He has arrived at this place among his countrymen because he has battled against wrong, because he has raised high the motto of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," because his heart pulsates with the heart of the nation.

It is quite true that Secretary Taft, William J. Bryan and others whose names have been mentioned as Presidential candidates might go just as far in trying to uproot these evils as President Roosevelt has, but, however, that may be, it is for this reason more than any other that he has gained the almost undivided confidence of his people.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the night of Monday, October 7th, the soul of Marvin Hardin took its flight to the great beyond. Death was caused by complications arising from an operation for appendicitis, at a hospital in Atlanta, where he had gone the week before for treatment.

The veil of sorrow hangs heavily over those who knew and loved him. So sudden and unexpected did the summons come to him to embark on that unknown sea that touches every shore and clime, that we can scarcely realize that he who was yesterday the embodiment of youthful vigor is today gone from us forever.

The funeral services were held in the home church of his parents in Blacksburg, S. C., on Wednesday, the 9th. The services were simple and unpretentious, so well befitting the life and character of the deceased. At the conclusion of a beautifully expressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Newton, of the Methodist church, Mr. Wade C. Hughes, roommate and classmate of Marvin while a student in the University of South Carolina, rose from his seat, and gave a most beautiful and touching eulogy upon the life and work of his friend and recent classmate. In a voice filled with emotion Mr. Hughes said, "We have come to bury Marvin Hardin, not to praise him, for no words of ours can add to the beauty of his life." Mr. Hughes closed his remarks by quoting from the South Carolina College Annual:

"Of softest manners, unaffected mind;
Lover of peace and friend of all mankind."

Laden with flowers from classmates and friends, the casket was carried away to the little cemetery upon the crest of the hill overlooking the town, and amid an impressive silence there was laid to rest all that was mortal of Marvin Hardin—the genial, loving, brilliant young friend of all.

The news of his death has brought a peculiar sadness to the Faculty and students of Guilford College, where, only a few years ago, he was so popular and so loved as student and

friend. He entered the Freshman class in the fall of 1900, and from the first day he began to win for himself an enviable place in the affections of his fellow classmen. As a student he was brilliant; as a classman, a diplomat; as a debater, resourceful; in society a most ready conversationalist; in public, prepossessing and reserved; as a roommate, considerate and kind; as a friend, ever ready to help in hours of need, to advise when asked and true to the last; as a man, noble and generous and sympathetic—reserved indeed, but ever responsive when duty called. To his alma mater none was so loyal. To his class ('04) he gave a devotion that was almost reverence, and in return was "loved with a love that was more than love."

His career as a student both here and at the University of South Carolina was crowned with a continual round of brilliant achievements. At Guilford he was twice president of his class; once manager of the football team, once manager of the COLLEGIAN, president of the Athletic Association, twice president of the Websterian Literary Society, and at one time or other held practically every subordinate office within the gift of that society; thrice the honored leader of his class-debating team, a frequent contributor to the college magazine, was elected commencement orator from his class but failed to perform owing to sickness, and connected with every movement that had for its goal the promotion of clean athletics, the maintenance of a healthful college spirit and the fostering of higher college ideals. Later when a student in the University of South Carolina Law School his ability and manner in general immediately won for him the recognized leadership in every department of student activity. He was the representative of the Euphradian Society in the intersociety contest, and in the Roddey medal contest in 1906; secretary and treasurer of the law association; president of the Euphradian Society; president of the Senior law class; judge of the moot court and commencement moot court attorney. Such in brief was the history of Marvin Hardin, the student.

The story of Marvin Hardin, the student, however, grows insignificant when we think of Marvin Hardin the man. Though he achieved much as a student it is in the heart's affec-

tion of scores of friends that his name will longest live. To those of us who came into intimate personal contact with him he attached himself with the tenderest ties of affection, not because of his brilliant intellect alone but drawn to him by the attraction of a magnetic personality—gentle in spirit, even in temper, unchanging in mood, always the same kind, genial, companionable, sunshiny soul. Who ever chanced to come under the spell of his amiable disposition was drawn irresistibly into his circle of friendships. The chief charm of his life was his perfect naturalness. He was just the same Marvin Hardin when we first knew him, when we best knew him, when we last knew him. Though he knew his powers, his was a modest knowledge. He never forced his opinions upon others—his was a golden heart—rather he held his views in reserve until the moment was ripe. Then unassumingly in a roundabout way he would express himself convincingly. We recall no harsh criticisms of his fellow man, no unkind feelings toward those who chanced to oppose him. Thus he won friends and held them always.

“None knew him, but to love him,
Nor named him but to praise.”

Here was a young man with bright prospects, just growing into the power of manhood. What achievements the future held in store for him none may say.

“————— to die so young and leave
Unfinished what he might achieve”

seems to us hard and yet we feel that the task God set for him to do, He let him do.

Marvin Hardin still lives. He has just left the earthly tenement that would hold him no longer and gone out in search of a better home, and a grander service. Farewell, dear friend, farewell, and apace we'll meet thee in another clime. Now we can only say:

"We leave thy praises unexpressed,
In verse that brings ourselves relief,
And by the measure of our grief
We leave thy greatness to be guessed."

"What practice howsoe'r expert
In fitting aptest words to things,
Or voice the richest-toned that sings,
Hath power to give the as thou wert?"

L. LEA WHITE,
J. D. COX,
W. P. HENLEY,
D. R. PARKER,
Com. Class of '04.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst one of our most loved and honored members, Marvin Hardin, therefore, we the members of the class of '04 of Guilford College, have resolved:

1. That we bow in humble submission to the will of him who "doeth all things well."

2. That while we shall miss him in our social meetings and in the furtherance of our various activities as a class, we shall strive the more earnestly to follow his noble and self-sacrificing example, emulate his virtues and thus do honor to his memory. That though we mourn his loss, we may live the truer to duty's call and strive to be more loyal to our Alma Mater.

3. That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere and most heartfelt sympathy and commend them to the care of our loving Heavenly Father, who has promised consolation to those who love Him.

4. That a suitable memorial article shall be drawn and sent

to the GUILFORD COLLEGIAN for publication and that a copy, together with these resolutions, shall be forwarded to the bereaved family.

L. LEA WHITE,
J. D. COX,
W. P. HENLEY,
D. R. PARKER,
Committee Class '04.

LOS TRES PECOS.

During the gold rush to California in '69 a prospector with his face and hands tanned by the exposure to the wind and sun entered the principal saloon in the then small town of San Francisco. He called for drinks for the house and then crossed the room to where a faro game was in operation. After watching for a few minutes he began betting. The principal currency used was gold in nuggets and in dust. The bets at first were small but soon increased to hundreds and then to thousands. The stranger seemed well supplied with gold which he bet freely and often. At last he bet his last ounce of gold and going outside untied his saddle bag from his horse, brought it in and handed it to the bartender who said its contents were worth sixty thousand dollars. The stranger drew thirty thousand and resumed his play at the faro table. There was a large dark complexioned man, the bully of the camp, who stood at the lower end of the table frowning at the player who had so far not noticed him. The stranger by a streak of luck won several thousand dollars and then decided to quit. As he walked towards the bar the bully bumped into him. The stranger thinking it only an accident paid no attention to it. The bully jammed into the stranger several more times and when asked to stop he pulled his gun, but before he could pull the trigger a young man who, with his comrade, had been taking no part in the proceedings knocked the gun up and the bullet imbedded itself harmlessly in the ceiling. The stranger turned to the

young man and his companion and asked them to step outside where he could speak to them without being heard by others. He told the following story. He had started from Yuma, Arizona, to San Francisco, California, by a short and on the way had found the ancient mine of the Tres Pecos or Three Peaks, that had been worked by the Aztecs before the invasion of Mexico by Cortez.

I will now try and give a few of the earlier romances of the lost mine. In the Aztec form of worship, gold was the only metal with which the temples were adorned and of which the instruments were made. In search for this precious metal a party headed by the chief priest once pushed as far as the center of Arizona, where they discovered a mine of fabulous wealth located between three peaks. They named the mine Tres Pecos. On the party's return to their capital they were ambushed by Cortez and their gold taken from them. He then tried by the cruelest tortures to make them disclose the location of the mine and when they would not tell he put them to death. Thus died the secret of the mine.

It was rediscovered by a half-breed Indian several hundred years later but on his return trip he was poisoned by a rattlesnake and died.

The Pima Indians knew of the existence of this mine and here it was that the medicine men of the tribe made their annual sacrifices to the Great Spirit. It was death to a member of the tribe if he told the secret of the lost mine, but somehow rumors got out that there was a mine of vast richness near the center of the desert and many were the expeditions that set out in search for it. But the tribe was observant and numerous were the deaths inflicted by them on those who tried to discover their secret.

Now when the members of the tribe were few and had forgotten the existence of the mine this prospector had discovered it and intended to make himself and companions rich. The three men left the town secretly and in the night they started for the mine where they arrived without mishaps. After securing all the gold they could carry they started on their return but discovered to their great anguish that all their water had

leaked out of the barrel in which they had kept it. In their delirium they lost their way and after wandering about in the terrible heat of the desert, two laid down to die. The other was found by a prospector near the edge of the desert unconscious. His only words before he died were, "I have found the lost mine of the Tres Pecos."

X. M.

The Guilford Collegian.

Published Monthly by the

Henry Clay, Philagorean and Websterian Literary Societies

Editors

H. A. DOAK, '08, CHIEF, *Clay*.

ELSIE E. WHITE, '08, *Phi*.

G. W. BRADSHAW, '08, *Websterian*

Associate Editors

MARGARET DAVIS, '09, *Phi*.

D. WORTH ANDERSON, '10, *Websterian*

R. J. M. HOBBS, '09, *Clay*

Business Managers

W. T. BOYCE, '09, CHIEF, *Websterian*

AGNES KING, '09, *Phi*.

A. E. LINDLEY, '08, *Clay*.

Terms

One Year, \$1.00.

Single Copy, 15 Cents.

All matter for publication should reach the editors not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding date of issue.

Advertising rates on application.

THE COLLEGIAN is entered at the post office at Guilford College N. C., as second-class matter.

VOL. XX.

DECEMBER, 1907.

NO. 3

Editorials.

The readers of the COLLEGIAN will find in this number a description of our beautiful new building, "New Garden Hall." We had also intended to have a picture of this building inserted in this issue of the COLLEGIAN, but have been unable to get it ready in time. We hope to be able to procure the picture for the January number.

We are aware of the fact that our magazine comes far short of the requirements of a first-class college magazine. It is also

evident that we have fallen below the standard set by the preceding editors of the COLLEGIAN.

This state of affairs seems to exist in spite of the strenuous, though probably misdirected, efforts of the present editorial staff. We are able to see the causes of many of our faults and in some cases possible remedies have been suggested. We hope that a thorough co-operation of the students, and friends of the COLLEGIAN, coupled with the earnest efforts and the experience gained by the present staff will bring about better results in the future.

There is one problem, however, that still remains unsolved. We are unable to see the reason for the apparent lack of poetic genius among our students and consequently the dearth of poetry in our magazine. Perhaps some of our friends will be able to suggest a remedy for this fault and tell us why the muses are neglected by the Guilford students, or why the students are neglected by the muses.

Three years ago souvenir or picture postal cards were on sale in about one hundred stores and shops in the United States. Today they may be had in eighty thousand places. What was originally a fad has become a great business. Now when a person goes off for a trip instead of writing nice interesting letters to his friends, simply a postal card is dispatched to tell of his whereabouts. These cards are very nice as souvenirs of a person's journey but still we cannot afford to give up our letters just for a postal card. It is estimated that as much as two hundred thousand dollars a day is spent for picture postal cards in the United States. So large is the number passing through the mails every day that special regulations have been adopted for them. The government seems to reap the profits from this craze for the revenue to the various governments for souvenir postal cards approximates millions. The sale of specially-made albums for postal cards has become something of an industry too and today people trade postals as they do stamps and rare coins.

There seems to be a growing unconcern among the young men in respect to the importance of the training offered by the Literary Societies of Guilford. There is quite a number of young men who do not belong to either of the societies and also a few members of each society who attend the meetings only often enough to keep their names on the roll. These men are nearly always absent when their names are on the program for a debate or speech of any sort.

Outside of the regular college course the literary society is one of the most important features in our college life, and the training which we get in this organization aids us in the performance of many important duties that devolve upon us after we leave college. Therefore this part of our education should not be neglected on account of some trifle. Various reasons are given as excuses for not taking up the society work. Some say that they do not have time for it. That all their time is occupied in keeping up with their regular studies. This is a very poor excuse, for if a student cannot spare one evening out of each week in the pursuance of some subject other than his class work it is very evident that he is classified too high or that he has too many studies. As to others who say that they want one evening a week for rest, these have about the poorest excuse that could be offered, for they can get all the rest they need by engagin in some sort of vigorous physical exercise after school is out in the afternoon.

Of course if there are any (we hope these are few) who wish to absolutely waste Friday evenings, and in fact every other evening, in making "hot chocolate" and loafing around and disturbing the peace of their fellow students we will not try to appeal to them, because such men would only be a hindrance and a source of trouble to our societies.

As the holiday season approaches there is an apparent tendency on the part of a great many students to grow restless and somewhat careless in regard to their studies. This should not be the case. It is true that Thanksgiving Day may give

some a start in that direction, because they take undue advantage of this opportunity and remain at home until the next Monday.

This is also the season of Junior Orations. These orations are the cause of much anxiety and hard work on the part of many members of the Junior class, especially those who have heretofore neglected this sort of work. But to those who have been engaged in society work and have participated in one or more oratorical contests, the task is not so difficult. This duty, although regarded by some students as extra work and in many cases as a very disagreeable necessity, is in truth one of the most essential and helpful features among the duties required of the Junior class.

There are also several extra duties and important occasions that require attention at this time of the year. Many of these (perhaps most of them) are worthy of the time and labor which we bestow upon them. But we should not sacrifice our regular work in order to do these extra duties. We should first thoroughly prepare the lessons that are assigned us from day to day and faithfully perform all the other duties that are required in our regular college course. After these things have been done to our own satisfaction and with our minds thus freed by a clear conviction that we have done our duty in respect to the requirements of our instructors; we can attack our additional tasks with renewed strength and bring about better results in the end.

We do not wish any one to think that we are trying to discredit the importance of extra work. We regard it as one of the most beneficial essential factors in our college training and think that it should receive its due amount of time and consideration. We only maintain that our extra duties should not be allowed to infringe upon the time set apart for our regular work.

We have noticed heretofore the enthusiasm and the interest that the various colleges of our State show from year to year in intercollegiate athletics, and we believe that this feature of college life is a very important one. But we believe further,

that there is another phase of college life that the colleges of some of our States, especially those of the South, are neglecting. While the athletes are preparing for their contests and games, some of our best literary men and talented speakers of our student body should also be preparing for a contest. We learn that some of our States have established an annual State Oratorical Contest among its standard colleges; that is, each college that can measure up to the standard that has been set, sends its best orator to represent it in the oratorical contest. We cannot see why this would not be a good thing for the colleges of North Carolina.

Certainly it would be a great benefit to the colleges at large, for it would not only bring them in closer touch with one another, but it would bring them more before the public and show something of the work that they are accomplishing. It would be a benefit to the public, for it would bring before the minds of the people many of the topics of the day that they would otherwise be ignorant of. And it would be an even greater benefit to the individual colleges that were represented in such a contest. It seems that there could be no one thing that would do more towards bringing the students of a college to a unified body. We find in our college that there is nothing that does so much to bring the members of a class together as to once get them interested in an interclass debate. And there is no doubt that a State contest would have the same effect upon any student body. In other words it would create more college spirit among the students.

We would not have any one think that we believe too much in college spirit or rivalry, yet we do think that some of the right sort of college spirit in a student body adds much to the dignity of that college.

We do not wish to put up any plans on which such a contest might be begun, yet it does seem that five or six of our standard colleges could begin it, and then adopt some rules to which other colleges must conform before they could enter the contest. We hope that some of our exchanges will consider this subject, and sometime in the near future we hope to see a State contest established in North Carolina.

D. M. C. A.

Since our last report in the COLLEGIAN, the Bible and Mission Study classes have been doing splendid work and we believe much good has been accomplished. Each class is well organized, with a secretary, who hands in a written report each week to the chairman of the respective committee.

In the Bible Study department we have six classes with good attendance: (1) Studies in Old Testament characters, led by Professor R. N. Wilson. This course is intended for Seniors and upper classmen. It is very helpful in the study of Old Testament literature. (2) Studies in the Acts and Epistles, led by A. E. Lindley. This study gives a wide and helpful view of the New Testament, and its writers. (3) The Life of Christ by Bosworth, led by W. T. Boyce. It is composed chiefly of an historical study of the life and works of Christ. (4) The Life and Works of Jesus according to St. Mark. There are two classes in this study, led by C. C. Smithdeal and Leroy Miller. This study is less difficult than the others and is especially appropriate for lower classmen, who are just beginning a systematic study of the life of Christ. (5) The men of the Old Testament, led by O. W. Jones. This is a very interesting study for beginners in Old Testament literature.

In the Mission Study department we have four well organized classes: The Uplift of China, led by Leroy Briggs. This study lays before the students mind the vast extent of territory in China unchristianized and brings to light the great possibilities for Christianity if she will only grasp her opportunities. (2) The Evangelization of the World in this Generation, led by Rufus Fitzgerald. This study shows the method and possibilities of Christianizing the world in a short time with the united efforts of Christendom. (3) Effective Workers in Needy Fields. Two classes have been organized in this study, led by G. W. Bradshaw and J. E. Sawyer. This course takes up the

biography of some of the world's greatest missionaries. Among these are such men as George McKay and David Livingston, all of whom have done effective work in their various fields.

The attendance at the religious meetings up to the present has been good. We have had an average attendance of fifty. The interest shown both by the old and new students is encouraging.

For the past two months the Association has been holding Sunday school and services, weekly, at a convict camp located near by. We believe that this has been a means of strengthening both those engaged in the service and the men in the camp.

SENIOR-JUNIOR DEBATE.

The first debate of the annual inter-class series occurred in Memorial Hall Saturday evening, November, in which the Seniors and Juniors were opponents.

The debate was presided over by Professor Robert N. Wilson, Miss Pearl Gordon acting as secretary. The judges were Mr. C. C. Wright and Prof. Jackson, of Greensboro, and Mr. Terry D. Sharpe, of Guilford College.

The question, "Resolved, That the United States should increase her shipping by means of subsidies," was ably handled by representatives from the Senior and Junior classes.

The Seniors, represented by W. Ernest Younts, Henry A. Doak and Alva E. Lindley, maintained the affirmative side of the question; the Juniors, represented by W. T. Boyce, R. J. M. Hobbs and N. Rush Hodgkin, upheld the negative. At the close of the debate the judges gave a unanimous vote for the negative.

The first speaker on the affirmative, Mr. W. E. Younts emphasized the deplorable condition of our shipping at the present time, calling attention to the benefits received from the Subsidy Acts of 1847 and 1891. In support of his argument he

cited the countries of England, France, Germany and Japan and other maritime nations that have built up their shipping by means of subsidies. He noted the fact that the United States pays annually \$200,000,000 to foreigners for carrying her commerce across the seas.

Mr. W. T. Boyce for the negative showed that the decline in our merchant marine is not due to lack of subsidy. He pointed out that the great merchant marines of Europe have not been built by means of subsidies—that only 2 per cent. of England's merchant marine received aid of this nature. France pays the largest subsidy of any nation in the world, and has the poorest trade; Germany pays the smallest subsidy and has an immense trade.

Mr. Henry A. Doak, in support of his colleague, pointed out two reasons why Americans cannot compete on equal terms with foreigners in the shipping industry; first, high wages in the United States; second, foreign nations aid their shippers with subsidies. He declared that we protect and subsidize our merchants, our manufacturers, our farmers, our railroads, and all other industries and classes of people except our shippers.

Mr. R. J. M. Hobbs, the second speaker on the negative, showed that the granting of subsidies is undemocratic—that shipping is a private and not a national enterprise. He argued that it is unnecessary to build an auxiliary for the American navy, and that we already have the second largest merchant marine in the world.

Mr. A. E. Lindley, for the affirmative, said that we have a shortage of ten thousand men in our naval reserve, and that we could save four million dollars a year by maintaining ten thousand reserves on a merchant fleet instead of in the regular naval service. He pointed out the folly of trying to increase our export trade by means of foreign ships. He declared that our export trade is dominated by foreign shipping trusts, and that England levied freight rates on the farmers of the West to meet the expenses of the Boer war.

Mr. N. Rush Hodgkin, the last speaker for the negative, said that the granting of subsidies was economically undesirable—

that the greater cost of building and running American ships was caused by high tariff, and that the only way to build up a merchant marine is to reduce our tariff laws to a tariff for revenue only.

All of the speakers are to be commended for the able manner in which the debate was conducted.

Locals and Personals.

MARGARET DAVIS, '09, D. WORTH ANDERSON, '10.

Christmas holidays and then "flunk" if you don't watch.

✓ Gertrude Wilson, '06, is teaching near Canton, N. C.

Eugene Coltrane, '07, visited the college recently.

✓ Stephen Myrick, formerly a missionary to China, now the pastor of the Friends' Meeting at Greensboro, conducted the morning exercises on the twenty-first.

The County Sunday School Convention was held here on the twenty-second. On account of the bad weather only a few people were here from the other Sunday Schools, but it was a pleasant occasion for all present.

Mrs. J. Franklin Davis has returned from a lengthy trip out West.

Have you heard the latest popular song, "Down on the Neuse"?

Fitz. still continues to talk in his sleep.

"Pat" went home to see "Momsey," Thanksgiving.

Miss Benbow is slowly improving. We hope that she will be out in a few weeks.

✓ Some of the Faculty and students attended the marriage of Elmer Leak and Cammie Lindley on the twentieth. The COLLEGIAN extends to them its most hearty congratulations.

The women of the W. C. T. U. gave a supper at Mrs. Nicholson's on the twentieth. It was enjoyed by the students as well as the neighborhood.

On the evening of November second, a candy sale was held in West Hall. The proceeds went to the Athletic Association.

R. E. Dalton and Lyman Whitaker represented Guilford in a tennis tournament with Trinity on their grounds. The score was in the favor of Trinity.

Saturday night, November 30th, an exciting game of basket ball was played between Archdale and the Cottages. It resulted in a victory for the club fellows. Score 18-14.

Mrs. Jenkins, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, spent a few days at the college with Prof. and Mrs. White.

The members of the Y. W. C. A. gave an entertainment on the twenty-fourth for the purpose of sending delegates to the convention to be held at Rock Hill, S. C. They made thirty dollars from the admission fees. The association has chosen the following girls to represent Guilford: Elsie White, Lucy White, Annie Mendenhall and Esther Ivey.

The following persons have visited the college lately: Louis Hobbs, '07; Linne Shamburger, '07; Blanche Burgess, and Oscar Woosley.

Ask George Matton if he has planted the Freshman class tree yet. Grace Low if she has found her prayer.

The girls are now occupying New Garden Hall. It is the most convenient and best equipped dormitory on the campus and everybody is well pleased.

Ask Mary Taylor how much pie she can eat.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Crossfield, of England, and Miss Sarah Roycroft, of Ireland, were recent visitors at the College.

Miss Papworth, in music class: "What was the 'Renaissance'?"

Urgie Chapin: "It's a kind of fancy work."

Nearly all the students went home to spend the Thanksgiving holidays. On Thanksgiving morning most of the boys who did not go home, helped to fix the dam. It is hoped that we will have good skating this winter.

Through the efforts of a few enthusiastic leaders a literary club has been formed here. A number have felt the need of such an organization for some time. At present the organization has a membership of about twenty and is known as the Guilford College Literary Club.

PHILAGOREAN-WEBSTERIAN RECEPTION.

On October 25th, under the head of miscellaneous business, in the Websterian Society Hall, the Secretary was handed an unsealed letter addressed to the "Websterian Society." On the enclosed sheet a large and handsome owl bore this inscription:

"Websterians be wise
and visit the Phi's.
On November the first."

Upon reading these words a wave of joy swept over the hall and many a good smile and nod of the head were exchanged. One more week of anxious anticipation brought us to the above mentioned date, and the greatest event of the year was at hand.

After being ushered into the Philagorean Hall by the marshal, Miss Bulla, the President, Miss Raiford, called the house to order. When the regular order of business was over, the exercises, which were of the highest order, began. The first number on the program, a debate, "Resolved, That the American Republic will not decay as other nations have," was ably discussed by Miss Davis and Miss White. Miss Davis, who supported the affirmative, brought out in a most forcible and argumentative manner the educational, financial, political and moral advancement of the United States. Miss White with

equal force upheld the negative, attacking each point of the affirmative argument to show the decay along these lines. Following this a recitation, "Opportunity," was most pleasingly and attractively given by Miss Woody. The third number, a musical solo, was splendidly rendered by Miss Spray.

The literary features of the reception being over, the President announced that adjournment to West Hall, where refreshments would be served, was in order. West Hall was beautifully decorated with Websterian and Philagorean colors, and a profusion of pennants of every description.

One feature of the entertainment that added much to the occasion was the Gypsy fortune teller, stationed in her tent in one corner of the hall, with new wit and humor for every one.

The moments past swiftly by and almost before we could realize it the time was spent, as each Websterian cast a parting, though lingering look on this fair vision he felt like joining in the chorus:

Of all the birds that ever sang,
On bow or bush or tree;
There ne'r one bore so sweet a song,
As the owl brought to me.

W. T. B.

CLAY-PHI. RECEPTION.

By every member of the Philogorean Literary Society the annual visit to the Henry Clay is looked forward to as a time of enjoyment. When the "Phi's" visited the "Clays" in their regular meeting on November 22, they discovered that for this time their realization was much greater than their anticipation.

The President, Mr. Richard Hobbs, presided over the meeting in a very masterly manner, while Mr. Alva Lindley filled his office as secretary with equal dignity and precision.

The first number on the program was a debate, "Resolved, That the United States Senators should be elected by popular vote." Mr. Bulla upheld the affirmative and showed the many

advantages to be gained in the system of popular voting, while Mr. Bonner upheld the present system and discussed his points well. The question was ably discussed on both sides. The judges, however, decided in favor of popular vote.

The debate was followed by an excellent recitation by Mr. Zachary, which was enjoyed by every one, as could be told by any one who heard the applause.

After this delightful program was ended the "Clays" and "Phi's" adjourned for the social part of the evening. Delicious refreshments were served in abundance.

Before one could hardly realize it, it was time to leave the Clay Hall. For some of the "Phi's" this meant their last time, and as they left, they almost shed tears at the sad thought that they would not be able to visit the "Clays" any more.

The Philagoreans were seen on their way to Founders, accompanied by the Clays, each girl carrying with her a pennant of the Henry Clay Society as a souvenir.

With the memory of an evening pleasantly spent, each Philagorean wishes the "Clays" much success.

Basket Ball.

GUILFORD VS. WINSTON-SALEM.

The basket ball season opened November 16th with a game at Guilford with Y. M. C. A. of Winston-Salem. Although we had little practice we were able to defeat the aggregation from the near-by city by a score of 46 to 6. The cause of such a disastrous defeat was due on their part to want of practice. The work of our team showed that with proper practice and training they would be able to compete successfully with the best teams of the State. There was no star playing on either side but the work of Anderson at center and Cambo at forward for Guilford was of a high order.

GUILFORD 14, WAKE FOREST 19.

On the night of the 26th of November, Guilford met Wake Forest in a closely contested and one of the best-played games ever witnessed at Guilford. The game was an important one as Wake Forest had defeated all the strongest teams in the State. The student body showed great interest in the game as was manifested by the number in attendance.

Wake Forest took the floor for preliminary practice and during the ten minutes allotted for this proved to the spectators by the exhibition, that they knew how to handle the ball. Guilford's preliminary exhibition was equally creditable. Every spectator was waiting in anxious suspense for the game to begin. When the referee's whistle blew the suspense increased and was kept up throughout the game.

After one minute of play Wake Forest had one field and two free goals—the latter the result of Guilford's fouls. The remainder of the half Guilford played better ball. Each time the big fellows from the Baptist institution would work the ball near Guilford's goal, Price and Briggs would be equal to the occasion and promptly sent it back into the territory of their own favored basket. It was not easy for our forwards to place

the ball in the desired spot with such guards as were playing against them.

At the end of the first half the score stood 9 to 7 in favor of Wake Forest. After an intermission of ten minutes the game was resumed. During this half Wake Forest added ten more points while Guilford added seven. Wake Forest won the game but at no time during the game was it certain which would win. Guilford was one point in the lead at the middle of the last half. Briggs and Price, Guilford's guards, played aggressive and consistent ball throughout the game. Couch and Gay starred for Wake Forest. Anderson and Cambo passed the ball well but were unable to put it in the basket. Lindley was handicapped by being hurt before going into the game. Our team worked together very well, but each man needed the confidence which practice brings.

Below is a line-up of the opposing teams:

Wake Forest	Guilford
Gay	Centre Anderson
Hipps, White	Guards Briggs, Price
Couch, Little	Forwards Lindley, Cambo

GUILFORD 38, LITTLETON 10.

The third game of the season was played with Littleton High School, of Littleton, N. C. This game was played in our gymnasium on the evening of Thanksgiving Day. The team from Littleton did not prove to be one of very great skill in basketball, but they were a plucky set of fellows and stayed in the game until the last minute.

Our team did not play as snappy a game as they played against Wake Forest. No doubt they would have had more "ginger" if the game had been more closely contested. Notwithstanding the one-sided score the game was a very interesting one and was thoroughly enjoyed by a fairly large crowd of spectators.

Tennis.

TRINITY VS. GUILFORD.

Trinity defeated us in both doubles and singles. By the score it would be inferred that they had a walk over, but each contest was much closer than the score indicated. Dalton and Whitaker represented Guilford, while Briggs and West represented Trinity. They showed much better team training than our team did. Score by sets in doubles, 6-0, 6-2, 6-3.

The evening the singles were played was a very raw day and unfavorable for tennis. Briggs represented Trinity, and Dalton Guilford; score by set, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

We hope to play Trinity at Guilford next spring, and we think we can make a much better showing. We think that the score will be changed.

/

CAROLINA VS. GUILFORD.

Carolina defeated us very easily in doubles on account of their superior team work and because they were better all around players, with more experience and practice than our team. The score of the doubles bysets was 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.

In singles Whitaker for Guilford and Orr for Carolina contested in the first match. Whitaker seemed to be entirely out of his usual form and played in hard luck. The result was that Orr won the two sets, 6-0, 6-0.

Dalton for Guilford and Fountain for Carolina played the second match. This was a more stubbornly fought contest but Fountain won by the score 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

Exchanges.

R. J. M. HOBBS.

We are glad to be able to say truthfully that on a whole the magazines that have come to our table contain much good material, both in verse and solid matter; as a whole the stories are not above the average.

This issue of The College Message opens with two appropriate biographical sketches, one on Emerson the other on Irving. While both show an appreciation of these men, they are poorly written. They contain too many short ragged paragraphs which are somewhat carelessly thrown in. It seems to us that the proper way to handle these sketches would be to divide these men's lives up into three or four periods and treat each period in a paragraph. Certainly this would improve the appearance of the page. "Two Pictures" is very true to humanity, showing the restlessness and dissatisfaction of all people.

We notice what seems to be a general strain of pessimism running through the Erskiman. "Universal Peace" is a strong article setting forth clearly the necessity of peace. We heartily agree with the author in his attitude. But when he says "better race suicide than endless wars," in our opinion he makes a great mistake. War certainly shows an energetic and thriving spirit, while race suicide shows carelessness and unconcern for posterity and its surroundings. The former shows a determination to grow and spread, while the latter shows an equal resolve to dwindle away. Again in "Who Shall Answer Here to the Roll Call of Duty" we find the same spirit, for the author says, "All is danger with the Republic, "The integrity of the church is denied." Poverty and want crouches in the home. These things are true in a measure, but not so broadly as the author makes out. The homes of this country are noted the world around as being on the average free from poverty and

want. It is not wrong to clothe things in their right light but it is harmful to overrate their evils.

In the November Randolph-Macon Monthly we find many excellent poems and no lack of good reading material. The article on "The North Carolina Rate Case" shows careful research into that bill. We like the view taken in this article. "The Turning Point" is one of the best stories that comes to us this month. We commend "The Letter from a Self-made College Man to His Son," to all who will read it, for its good advice and common sense.

This issue of the Trinity Archive contains among other valuable things a good account of John Charles McNeill and his work. *Dux Femina Facti* is a praiseworthy story.

We gladly welcome The Elonian to our table. It has our best wishes.

We acknowledge receipt of the following: The Red and White, The Carolinian, The Wake Forest Student, University Life, The Earlhamite, Davidson College Magazine, The Criterion, The Haverfordian, Georgia Tech, The Seniorian, The X Ray, State Normal Magazine, The Consenian, The Wilmingtonion.

Clippings.

The world is old, yet likes to laugh;
 New jokes are hard to find.
 A whole new editorial staff
 Couldn't tickle every mind.
 So if you meet some ancient joke,
 Decked out in new disguise,
 Don't frown and call the thing a fake,
 Just laugh—don't be so dad burn wise.—Ex.

“Evolution” quoth the monkey,
 Maketh all mankind one kin;
 There's no chance at all about it,
 “Tails we lose and heads they win.”—Ex.

A dear father writes his son at college: “I hope you are not in debt. Do you meet your bills?”

The son's reply: “Yes, at every turn.”—Ex.

Don't let her little brother see
 You kiss your dear farewell,
 For all philosophers agree
 'Tis the little things that tell.—Ex.

To miss a kiss
 To miss a kiss
 Is more amiss
 Than it would be
 To kiss a miss,
 Provided, that
 The kiss you miss
 The Miss herself
 Would never miss.
 But if you try
 To kiss a Miss
 With whom a kiss
 Would be amiss,
 You'd better always
 Miss the kiss.—Ex.

The Guilford Collegian.

VOL. XX.

JANUARY, 1908.

NO. 4

THE NEW YEAR.

BY HOWARD NELSON POWERS.

A Flower unblown, a book unread;
A Tree with fruit unharvested;
A Path untrod; a house whose rooms
Lack yet the heart's divine perfumes;
A landscape whose wide border lies
In silent shade 'neath silent skies;
A wondrous Fountain yet unsealed;
A Casket with its gifts concealed:—
This is the year that for you waits
Beyond Tomorrow's mystic gates.

Oh may the Flower unfold to you
Visions of beauty sweet and new;
This Book on golden pages trace
Your sacred joys and deeds of grace;
May all the fruit of this strange Tree
Luscious and rosy-tinted be;
This path through fields of knowledge go;
This house with love's content o'erflow;
This Landscape glitter with the dew
Of blessed hopes and friendships true;
This Fountain's living crystal cheer
As fail the springs that once were dear;
This Casket with such gems be stored
As shine in lives that love the Lord.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Half a century ago such a heading as the above would have meant weeks of time and much weariness and exposure. Today it is a five days' delight, full of ever changing interest and instruction.

It had been the dream of my early womanhood to see the Far West, but in more mature years, having become anchored by home duties, the possibility of the dream ever being realized grew less and less. As is often the case, it was the unexpected that happened, when an invitation was received to attend the Dedication of the Friends' Meeting House in Seattle, Washington. This gave the opportunity so much desired, and much planning followed as to the people and the places it would be possible to visit. My first thought was that Seattle was so near to California that it would cost little more to see the Golden Gate, the peaceful Pacific and Los Angeles, and the relatives there. But distances in the West are magnificent and a more careful investigation revealed the fact that Seattle is as far from Los Angeles as Greensboro, N. C., is from Boston, Mass.; in short that it is a three days' journey from Seattle to Los Angeles.

On the 11th of September, 1907, I left Greensbor and reached Indianapolis the next day. After visiting a number of friends and attending Western Yearly Meeting one day, I proceeded to Minnesota and spent several days with relatives on the shores of beautiful Lake Minnetonka. It is an ideal spot and one might easily spend a whole summer basking in the sunshine and the beauty of the lake and surrounding country. On October 3rd I joined my cousin, Samuel Hill, en route for Seattle by way of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

I had always dreaded long trips—thought I was a poor traveler—but this was one of comfort and elegance. We had excellent service in sleeper and dining car. The observation car was well furnished with atlases, magazines and dailies, also a library and table with writing materials. The view from the rear platform of the observation car was very attractive at times. The road, I was told, is one of the very best.

Yet the company is making a new road bed that shall be graded so that a ball started at the Pacific coast will roll to St. Paul, Minn. The amount of work they are doing to perfect the road is astonishing. Imagine fills fifty feet high and twenty miles long, as well as cuts through hills and mountains. All of this, I believe, is for the good of the people at large as well as for the corporations.

Another line of road is being built just a few rods from the Northern Pacific by a competing company. It seems a great pity that they had not built it fifty miles farther south, so as to open a section of country that now has few transportation facilities.

We did not leave the train from Minneapolis to Seattle except for a little exercise when the cars stopped a few minutes.

Seattle is a wonderful city with great possibilities—very hilly, but the people do not mind the hills—if necessary they dig them down and fill the valleys. At present, it bids fair to become the finest harbor on the Pacific coast. On Sunday Samuel Hill and I attended Friends' Meeting in the new meeting house where Edgar Williams is shepherd of the flock. The house is of dark bricks; in architecture much like the Friends' meeting-house in High Point. It is artistic and yet Friendly in appearance, and is very comfortably furnished in dark wood.

The parsonage was well under way. The congregation was quite as large and had as intellectual faces as we usually find in much older churches.

The money for the house was contributed by Samuel Hill, Elbridge Stuart and Hervey Lindley in honor of their fathers, who were earnest Friends, and two of them for many years resided in North Carolina.

From Seattle we went to Portland and up the beautiful Columbia river to Colubus by rail; then crossing the river by ferry we drove across the bench lands twelve miles to Goldendale, a beautiful little town on the plateau. This is a wheat and fruit section. I thought I had seen abundant fruit crops, but here it was a riot of fruit—cherries, dried on the

trees, apples, peaches, plums, prunes, pears, grapes, strawberries, almonds, English walnuts and watermelons. I ate of all of them the same day about the middle of October, and only regretted that I could not ship the hundreds of bushels that were wasting to North Carolina, where we were so hungry for fruit. It makes my mouth water now to think of the luscious peaches and pears and the sweetly flavored apples. Wheat is also a profitable crop, and the stubble fields are as golden in October as ours are in June, because there has been no rain to discolor them. Portland, the city of roses, is more like an Eastern city than any other I saw. I presume its age has something to do with it.

From Portland I went to Williams, on the Southern Pacific, a little town in the midst of the great wheat belt in the Sacramento valley.

Some of the ranches contain four thousand acres each, and a large part of them is in wheat. The work is done by machinery; even sugar beets are harvested by gang plows drawn by engines.

Here also we find large vineyards, the grapes from which are dried for raisins. The muscat is the grape from which we get our seedless raisins. Large olive orchards are found in some parts, and most Californians think the ripe olive much better than the green. Figs are abundant and the trees large—some of them one and one-half feet in diameter. One of the strangest things to me was the dusty river beds which are filled in the rainy season and become immense streams of water, which overflow much land.

From Williams I went to Berkley and San Francisco, but enough has been written of these places in recent times, and besides the fleas made my life a burden and nothing except the great Pacific was seen in its natural light. I may say, however, that the earthquake neither deterred the people from rebuilding nor closed the floodgates of immorality. If San Francisco was disappointing San Jose and vicinity was much beyond my expectations. I was much interested in the old mission buildings. In the garden of one of these were some fig trees three or four feet in diameter laden with fruit. Leland

Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, even in its partial ruins, is the most beautiful university I ever saw. They are rebuilding as fast as they can, but it will be a long time before their beautiful chapel, library and museum can be replaced. Some of the readers of the Collegian will be glad to know that at College Park I visited our dear friend Joel Bean and his lovely wife Hannah. They are feeble but have grown old beautifully and are interested in everything pertaining to North Carolina, and to Guilford College in particular. Joel Bean was once a teacher in New Garden B. S. and spoke of his work there as very pleasant. I count myself thrice happy to have had the privilege of being under their roof and to have the benediction of their influence and their prayers.

My next stopping place was Los Angeles, but of its beauty and many other attractions I dare not speak, for my paper is already too long. Suffice it to say my friends crowded my days full of interest and pleasure.

Among the homes visited was that of Prof. Thomas Newlin and wife in Whittier, who, I think, have lost none of their interest in North Carolina. Their house is a short distance from Whittier College, of which he is president. I found quite a number of Carolinians in the city, and all were enthusiastic in their praise of California.

Venice, Long Beach and Pasadena each deserve a separate article, either because of their location as health resorts or beauty of architecture, and surrounding also their admiral system of government, especially that of Pasadena.

From Los Angeles I began my homeward journey by way of Grand Canyon and Chicago on the Sante Fe Railroad.

Grand Canyon of Arizona, the titan of chasms, beggars all description. It must be seen to be appreciated, and once seen can never be forgotten. It is a terrific trough 6,000 to 7,000 feet deep, ten to twenty miles wide, hundreds of miles long, peopled with hundreds of peaks taller than any mountain east of the Rockies, yet not one of them so high as your feet, and all ablaze with such color as no Eastern or European landscape ever knew.

I quote from one of the descriptions because I can do no

better: "Stolid indeed is he who can front the awful scene and view its unearthly splendor of color and form without quaking knee or tremulous breath. An inferno swathed in soft celestial fires; a whole chaotic under-world, just emptied of primeval floods and waiting for a new creative word; eluding all sense of perspective or dimension, outstretching the faculty of measurement, overlapping the confines of definite apprehension; a boding, terrible thing, unflinchingly real, yet spectral as a dream. The beholder is at first unimpressed by any detail; he is overwhelmed by the ensemble of a stupendous panorama, a thousand square miles in length, that lies wholly beneath the eye, as if he stood upon a mountain peak instead of a fearful chasm in the plateau, whose opposite shore is thirteen miles away. A labyrinth of huge architectural forms, endlessly varied in design, fretted with ornamental devices, festooned with lace like webs formed of talus from the upper cliffs and painted with every color known to the palette in pure transparent tones of marvelous delicacy. Never was picture more harmonious, never flower more exquisitely beautiful. It flashes instant communication of all that architecture and painting and music for a thousand years have gropingly striven to express. It is the soul of Michael and of Beethoven."

MARY E. M. DAVIS.

Richmond, Ind., Dec. 26, 1907.

Editor Collegian:

Sometime in the past year I saw in the Collegian some allusion to the old Quaker meeting which used to be held at Bush River, Newberry, South Carolina. I send you a description of the last meeting that was held in the old house, having found it in the "Annals of Newberry," an old book that recently came into my possession. I think it might be of interest to at least a part of your readers, since the ancestors of many Friends in the middle west came from that part of South Carolina. There were in the congregation at Bush River about five hundred Friends until about 1800, when a Quaker preacher

who was thought to have the gift of prophecy came through that part of South Carolina and told friends if they did not come out of the land of slavery their fate would be that of the slaughtered Islanders. (The massacre of San Domingo was then fresh.) This caused a panic and in a short time removals commenced. The narrative goes on to say: "Thus Newberry lost a valuable portion of its white population, from a foolish panic and superstitious few of an institution which never harmed them or any other body of people."

E. H. WILSON.

THE LAST QUAKER MEETING AT BUSH RIVER, NEWBERRY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE LAST QUAKER MEETING.—The cold, gray sunshine of an October Sabbath morning, preceding the bright gorgeousness of the Indian summer, seemed appropriate to the invitation I received to accompany a dear friend to the last meeting which has been held by her sect at the Quaker church on Bush River, Newberry district, South Carolina. Two Friends, an aged lady and gentleman, had come from a distant land on a visit to the few who remained of their persuasion, and to look upon the graves of all who had so peacefully departed to the blessed home of rest. The venerable Hugh O'Neal, whose striking biography appeared last week in the local district newspaper, and his aged companion and youngest living daughter, were all who remained of that people who, once with the olive branch of peace and industry in their hands, made the rich lands of that section of the district smile with their examples of thrift and economy. As we rode gently along, I had ample leisure to reflect upon the many social mutations which have already swept over our land in her brief period of national infancy. We overtook the good old father O'Neal a short distance from the church, mounted on his drab-colored pony, and looking like Old Mortality, striving to defy time—that silently moving power which carries everything into nothing. Whosoever looked on that good man, in the over-ripe maturity of a virtuous old age, loved him. With a cheerful word and a heart-

illuming smile for all, he was the practical example of purity and elevated virtue. Rest there, old father, in thy quiet grave. The roaring winds of this wintry storm disturb not thy slumbers to-night, for thou wast with peace, beloved by God and by man.

The plain Quaker carriage of the visiting friends stood before the church yard, and they were walking in silent meditation amongst the carefully heaped-up mounds, which pious devotion had preserved from common disorder and neglect. It was a picture, which, since then, has dwelt with me, and one which I have often thought I would pen-paint, that others might receive the satisfaction which the touching spectacle afforded. I was a boy then—ambitious of the future—with the world spread out before me; and since, its trials, its disappointments, its vexing cares have beset my path; but that day, and its impressions, have dwelt in the chambers of memory—pure as a strain of music floating over distant waters. The gray old church, with its plain exterior, the singular garb of the pious Friends, the neatness of all the mounds—even those of near a hundred years—the bright colors of the dying leaves, already tinted by the autumnal frosts, were grouped into the picture, whilst the now mellow sunshine, reflected from the blue sky, draped it with beauty beyond the achievement of the pencil of art. The glory of that day's sunshine was God's smile upon the remnant of his children of peace. Silently, and one by one, as messengers from another land, they entered the church, and I felt at first that my presence might be an intrusion, where all was love and holliness; but the youngest, my lady friend, quietly bade me enter. We sat long, and in meditation. Patience and meekness, and long-serving and humility, were silently taught to the hundreds who lay around in the peaceful slumbers of death; and the reflections which arose from the shrines of the past, told the history of by-gone years more eloquently than living words could have done. A cardinal red bird came and twittered among the delicate boughs of a red-fruited cornel tree which grew over a grave, and its scarlet garb and shrill electric notes frequently

and for a long time repeated, were strangely contrasted with the quiet scene around.

Note after note he poured forth whilst his swelling crest, and gay outstretched wing, and voice of song, plainly told that he too was praising God in the bird recitative of nature's music. The aged mother arose, and the prose-voice of song in the mellow cadences, uttered in unison with the feeling of her heart, spoke of those who had passed away to light and peaceful glory in heaven. Whilst her words of love were poured out to the living and the dead, I fancied that one from another world, and from a long past age, was speaking. The old gentleman, with a clear, singing, mellow tone, then asked the empty seats and silent walls where those were who once peopled them. He bewailed the desolation in Israel, whose glory had departed and whose land was peopled with strangers to the faith of their fathers. To me his words were as the lamentations of a second Jeremiah, saying: "Our inheritance is turned to strangers, our house to aliens." Again a brief silence: then the stillness is broken, and the voice of Hugh O'Neill, tremulous with emotion, tells the sad story of that faith by which he lived, and which, since then, made his dying bed a pathway of blessed ease, going home to God. The red mounds told the fates of many—over the blue mountains, beyond the broad Ohio, others had fixed their homes in the wilderness, nearer to the setting sun. He and his alone remained—here he had lived, and here he would lay down to rest in the grave. He said, still the seed of the faith was alive, for "Thou, O Lord, remainest forever; thy throne from generation to generation. Turn thou us unto thee, O Lord, and we shall be turned; renew our days as of old." I believe these words of eloquent lamentation from my aged friend were the last uttered in that silent house of God. Angels led out that little band of the true and faithful, and the sacred doors were closed forever. As we departed, the red bird glanced through the tree-tops and chirped us a good-bye.

Death has since claimed all of those beloved Quakers save one, and may she long be spared to reflect the virtues of her heart in that social sphere in which she is a blessed and blessing visitant.

A NIGHT IN A HAUNTED HOUSE.

One summer about five years ago a friend and myself were camped upon the shores of a lake in northern Arizona. My friend, whom I shall call Jack, and I started at sunrise one morning for a hunting trip up the western shore of the lake. The weather was a little hazy when we started, but it did not seem like it was going to rain. At two o'clock in the afternoon, however, it began to pour down, the thunder boomed, and the lightning flashed frequently. We were in a portion of the country sparsely settled and we did not think there was a house in miles, when right before us loomed up an old shack. It was covered with moss and falling to decay. Thinking only for our own shelter, we approached the doorway which was blocked with weeds and rubbish, and broke it from its hinges.

The room that we entered must have been the kitchen, for in it were a few cooking utensils and a large fireplace. What surprised us most was the bleached skeleton of a cat that lay on the hearth. We pushed through another door into a large hallway that ran the length of the house. All the doors opening into it except one which we broke open, and by the means of an electric flashlight which I always carry, saw that there was nothing in the room except some wood that stood by the fireplace and a pile of straw on the other side. We quickly built a fire so as to help kill the spooky feeling that had begun to take possession of us. We lay down then to try and sleep for awhile, when all of a sudden there seemed to be scuffling upstairs like some one was fighting, but these noises soon stopped, and thinking that our minds had played us a trick, we dropped off to sleep. I don't know how long we had been asleep, but Jack woke me by catching hold of my arm and said that the old house had been creaking and groaning. Suddenly we heard a woman crying, and it seemed to come from just outside our door, but when I looked out into the hall everything had regained silence, and thinking that our minds had again deceived us we lay down again to sleep. I was just in the middle of a nap when there came a cry of agony from some place outside. Jack and I started to get up when a large square

light was to be seen on the ceiling right above our heads, and then to our great terror there gradually appeared upon the light the shadowy picture of the cat that we had seen in the kitchen. This soon disappeared, and then came another scream as if from a woman in great agony. Scuffling was again heard upstairs, and both Jack and I jumped up and by the light of my electric flash began to climb the stairs. The noise was continued until we reached the door at the head of the stairs, when it stopped. We pushed open the door and had taken but one step inside when we heard a rustling, my light knocked from my hand and we were both dropped to the bottom of the stairs. Half unconscious we managed to get out of the building and then we ran until exhausted.

After resting for awhile we pushed on and reached camp at daybreak. After packing our camp stuff we started for the nearest town to get some men to go in search with us for the haunted house. Companions were not hard to find and we were soon located again in our old camp. We searched for the old house in vain for a week and then returned to town, where we were the laughing stock for many a day.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

There are many and important questions that enter the minds of young men and women while pursuing their college course. But perhaps there is nothing more important than for every student to ask themselves the question, "Is it worth while?"

Shall we always do the things that bring happiness to ourselves alone? Or is it worth while for us to look about us for the little by-deeds that we might do for the happiness and upbuilding of those with whom it is our privilege to associate? Should we while busy with difficult problems of life stop and spend a part of our seemingly so valuable time to help some one who is on the verge of falling through for the want of some

little word of encouragement that might place him firmly on his road to success?

These are questions that I fear we do not give a just amount of attention. As we are reaching out for higher things in life for ourselves, we become too little concerned in the welfare of others. We too often seem to think that we should go on with our own affairs regardless of what goes on about us—regardless of whether our associates stand or fall. I do not mean to say that we should not attend to our own personal duty. Nor do I think that we should always sacrifice our own work for the pleasure of others, for that would tend to create a careless and indifferent spirit in some one else. But the real question seems to be, what is really our duty concerning those with whom we are thrown.

I believe that we should all see and realize that our duty does not stop within the margins of self. We should study and single out our relations, not only to those about us, but to humanity at large.

There seems to be a general opinion, especially among students, that their influence is not worth anything. They seem to have an idea that whatever they do, it has no effect on any other life. But as some writer has truthfully said, "No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." No man lives for himself alone, but for the good and uplift of others as well as himself. Good actions not only strengthen the doer, but prompts and inspires good deeds in others. And we should remember that there is no one of us, no matter how much we feel our insignificance and littleness, who is not being constantly watched by some one who would pattern after us. There is always some one waiting for a word of encouragement, or for some little deed of kindness, which at the time may appear as nothing, but later may spring up and prompt great deeds in some other life.

Then let us avail ourselves of every opportunity to do the little things that come up, for as some one has said, it is not the great things that we do, but it is the by-products that count for us so much in life. Those who never feel any duty towards

others never realize the truest happiness. Those that are happiest always keep themselves hopeful and useful in every good cause that presents itself before them.

One may give his thousands, have his influence and is soon forgotten, but he who gives his time and strength to kindness is long remembered, and his influences will never die. Let one give to the world a generous and true nature, and he will have friends, whatever be the catastrophe that comes upon him. Then true happiness comes when one is anxious about the performance of his duty towards his fellowman.

These little chances will come to us almost daily. It may be on the athletic field, perhaps in the society hall, or in the Y. M. C. A.—certainly they will come when we least expect them.

Then may we see to it that we are not always looking for the happiness of self alone, but for our companions as well. Are we doing this, or are we allowing the opportunities pass unnoticed? Surely we have the choice of making our lives useful, or giving them up to idleness. Will we do the latter, or will we brace up and face duty with a resolute spirit? Not to avail ourselves of unlawful opportunities, and yet not to lose a single legitimate one that might count for something. And when we come to the close some one will say that that life has been "Worth While."

G. W. B.

The Guilford Collegian.

Published Monthly by the

Henry Clay, Philagorean and Websterian Literary Societies

Editors

H. A. DOAK, '08, CHIEF, *Clay*.

ELSIE E. WHITE, '08, *Phi*.

G. W. BRADSHAW, '08, *Websterian*

Associate Editors

MARGARET DAVIS, '09, *Phi*.

D. WORTH ANDERSON, '10, *Websterian*

R. J. M. HOBBS, '09, *Clay*

Business Managers

W. T. BOYCE, '09, CHIEF, *Websterian*

AGNES KING, '09, *Phi*.

A. E. LINDLEY, '08, *Clay*.

Terms

One Year, \$1.00.

Single Copy, 15 Cents.

All matter for publication should reach the editors not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding date of issue.

Advertising rates on application.

THE COLLEGIAN is entered at the post office at Guilford College N. C., as second-class matter.

VOL. XX.

JANUARY, 1908.

NO. 4

Editorials.

The Collegian wishes all its readers a happy and prosperous new year, and extends a welcome to all the students both new and old. We wish also at the beginning of this new year and new school term to exhort the members of the Collegian staff to enter into their work with renewed zeal and earnestness, and let us strive for a steady advancement in the character and contents of our magazine.

There is yet another point that we will mention as a reminder. It is the duty of every student who makes any pretence of being loyal to our College to show that loyalty in part by

subscribing to the Collegian. Our magazine has not received either the financial or literary support from the student body that it should have received, and consequently has not attained that degree of success that it should have attained. Let every student that is interested in the welfare of our College begin the new year by subscribing to the Collegian and resolving to aid the editorial staff in every way possible.

The habit of wasting time is the most general and far reaching, and perhaps one of the worst habits that can be found among the majority of college students. There are very few students who do not waste enough time each day to get up two ordinary lessons. Yet when the time for recitation comes around it is very often the case that the student brings forward the excuse that he has not seen the lesson, "I have not had time to study it;" or perhaps when it is his turn to debate in the literary society he begins his speech something like this: "I don't know much about this question. I have not been able to find much in the library about it, and I think it is a pretty hard question anyway." Now all these excuses are absolutely worthless, and there will be no occasion for them in the future if each student will only spend a part of his time which he wastes daily in profitless occupations in the preparation of the lesson or question.

There may be a few persons that do not waste any of their time. However, we think that that per cent is so small that it can hardly be reckoned with and that the majority of us throw away a considerable portion of our time.

Let each one look back into his past life, review the time spent, compare it with the work accomplished, and he will be astonished to find so many gaps and vacant places in his life. Then let him look into the future and compare that time with the work that he has set apart for himself, and he will readily see that he will need to spend all of his time in useful labor in order to accomplish the tasks that he has set out to accomplish.

One might wonder what a person brought up in a well bred family, and whose ideal was to receive a college education, would think if he should take his seat some morning for the first time at a chapel exercise. He must necessarily sustain a considerable shock when he notes the careless listeners, sees boys whispering and punching each other, girls giggling and smiling their simpering smiles across at boys as witless and careless as they. Wouldn't you think his idea of the college student would fall if he sat in the chapel on Sunday morning and still saw the same laughing and whispering? Do you think he would gain any better impression by going to a musical and hearing confusion in all parts of the house? It seems to be a general opinion that music is unlike any other performance in that it requires an accompanying noise. It is on the other hand necessary for one to listen the more attentively if he would get the good from the music. It is just as discourteous to make a disturbance during a musical performance as any other, and just as annoying to those who are trying to listen. If you are going to be a college student, be worthy the name.

Our parents had no such advantages, but do you think they made a practice of talking and laughing during a lecture, a sermon or a prayer? Do you think it is quite fair to the parents whom you so represent away from home? Even if at times the professor doesn't have quite so interesting a chapel talk as he might, will it help the chapel speech, the professor's temper or yourself to lose your self-respect by misbehavior?

We should think a little on these things. It won't hurt us to be courteous to people who are performing and to those who try to listen. If college students do not get the highest type of manners while in college, when and where will they get them? There is no less stringent law for the manners of the college student than for the world at large. The college boy or girl has no license to break the laws of courtesy and good breeding at college any more than at home.

JUNIOR ORATIONS.

The Junior orations were delivered on the evenings of December 13 and 14. This is the first time in our history that the speakers have been so numerous as to positively necessitate a division into sections, yet we can remember other occasions when it would have been much better had such a division been made.

Each oration showed that it had been the object of much careful and well directed study, and that its author had striven for a thorough mastery of the subject. The speakers are also to be congratulated for their care in selecting such interesting and for the most part up to date subjects. Below is given the program of each evening.

PROGRAM—FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13TH

Chorus

The Growth of Our Railway Systems.....Leslie W. Pearson
 Water Power of North Carolina.....Agnes R. King
 Irrigation Ovid W. Jones
 Public Schools of North Carolina..... Margaret Davis
 A Struggle for IndependenceGeorge W. Bradshaw
 Gypsy Chorus—Balfe
 Mural DecorationsAnnie E. Holland
 Our Commercial Relations with

South America W. Ernest Younts
 Some Methods of Juvenile Reform.....Sallie T. Raiford
 The Evolution of the Peace Reform.....William T. Boyce
 Heroes of the SurfLucy B. White

L PROGRAM—SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14TH L

Mixed Quartet

Alexander Hamilton Robert S. Doak
 A National Crisis.....Laura Alice Woody
 The Significance of Present Opportunities....Hugh D. White
 Associated Charities.....Amanda B. Richardson
 Our Public Lands Henry Davis
 Chorus

Forerunner of the Reformation.....	Annie E. Gordon
The Massacre of St. Bartholomew.....	Richard J. M. Hobbs
The Home—The Hope of a Nation.....	Margaret E. Peele
Our Colonial Policy.....	N. Rush Hodgkin
Food Adulterations	Annie Mendenhall

Y. W. C. A. CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of the Y. W. C. A. of North and South Carolina was held in Rock Hill, S. C., November 28 to December 1, 1907. Guilford's association was represented by four delegates, Elsie White, Lucy White, Esther Ivey and Anna Mendenhall.

On reaching Rock Hill, we were received by the credential committee and taken to the Methodist church, where we were assigned houses. We were delightfully entertained.

We had three services each day. The meetings in the morning and afternoon were held in the Presbyterian church and in the evening in the auditorium at Winthrop College. The opening service on Thursday evening was conducted by Mrs. Martin D. Hardin, chairman of the State committee. Dr. D. B. Johnson, President of Winthrop College, extended a cordial welcome to all the delegates. We also had an address on the convention text, John 10:10, by Rev. Plato Durham, of Charlotte, N. C. The morning sessions were given up to the business of the convention. The reports from the local associations were all very encouraging, showing a great increase in enrollment, finance and spiritual growth. The afternoon sessions were a continuation of the business and instructive Bible lessons, given by Miss Taylor, from New York. She outlined the book of John, showing how it is the centre of the whole Bible. The evenings were given up to talks on the association work in America and other lands, by Miss Guiteur, Miss Caster and Miss Lillian Long. On Sunday morning we listened to a most inspiring and helpful sermon on the Philosophy of Burden-Bearing, by Rev. Dunbar Ogburn, of Knoxville, Tenn.

He showed how the three texts, "Each man shall bear his own burden," "Bear ye one another's burdens," and "Casting all your care on Him, for He careth for you," do not contradict. He gave a three word outline of his message, Individualism, Socialism and Christianity. Individualism says, "Bear your own burdens." Socialism says, "Bear one another's burdens." Christianity says, "Cast your cares on Him for He careth for you." In his closing words to the one hundred and fifty delegates before him he said: "There are burdens we can share, there are some that we nor our friends can share but Christ alone can share them. 'Cast your cares on Him for He careth for you.'" Sunday afternoon Miss Taylor gave the last of her most excellent Bible talks. The last address of the convention was given by Rev. Ogden on the Kingdom of Heaven. After this Miss Carter led the farewell service. She said: "Go back to your association and say you believe in the power of God."

THE SOPHMORE-FRESHMAN DEBATE.

On the evening of the 7th of December a large and interested crowd heard the Sophmore and Freshmen struggle for the laurels in debate. The even-sidedness of the question and the hard work of both teams lent much interest to the discussion. The question around which so much enthusiasm and doubt clung was, Resolved: That State Legislatures Should Adopt the Initiative and Referendum in State Legislation. The Sophmore team was composed of Messrs. Sawyer, Briggs and King. The first two were new men, two of last year's team having dropped out of college. The Freshmen selected as their representatives Messrs. Fitzgerald, Smithdeal and Lutterloh, who chose the affirmative side of the question. The desire of both teams to win was characterized neither by useless boasting nor vain fear, but by hard earnest work.

Prof. R. N. Wilson and Miss John presided as president and secretary, and the judges who returned their decision in favor

of the negative were Dr. J. R. Gordon, L. L. White and E. J. Coltrane.

Mr. Fitzgerald opened the debate with a few general remarks explanatory of the question, next setting forth the heads under which the affirmative would confine themselves. He showed that under the present system there is great opportunity for "machine politics," sighting many examples in North Carolina and other states of the extensive usage of these abominable methods—that this corruption extended into the Federal government, declaring that to place the power in the hands of the people would enable them to choose the best man.

Mr. Sawyer, the first speaker for the negative used his time in proving that the initiative and referendum had failed wherever tried. Turning to Switzerland he substantiated his assertion by showing that from only 14 to 19 per cent of the people attend the elections. That she is a small country geographically shut in from the world and that the scheme has not been successful. Calling attention to the fact that in South Dakota, where it is being tried, there are only six people to the square mile. Also sighting Oregon's headlong legislation in enacting six constitutional amendments in a single year. It assumed that representative government has been a failure which he denied, saying the government can cope with problems and that the people are incompetent as legislators.

Mr. Smithdeal turned his argument toward the constitutionality of the initiative and referendum. Each state constitution had been accepted by the people from Massachusetts to Oklahoma. Calling attention to the fact that many Supreme courts had declared it constitutional and that Oklahoma had just entered the Union with an initiative and referendum in its constitution. He spent some time in showing that corruption rises from false representation and not from the people.

Mr. Briggs, the second speaker on the negative, gave very conclusive evidence that representative government would be destroyed along with the power of the governor and Supreme court. The system does not abolish class legislation, since it would throw immense power into the hands of Labor. He also showed that the evils in government were increased by

increase of elections, which offered ample opportunity for corruption. Saying in conclusion that the whole system was founded on Socialism and Anarchy and would overthrow the government.

Mr. Lutterloh, after briefly summarizing the points proved by the affirmative, pointed out clearly and forcibly the wide success of the initiative and referendum wherever put into operation, giving in some detail the Swiss system and that of many western states, including South Dakota, Minnesota, Maine, Missouri and Wisconsin. He showed that bad conditions would be improved by such a system. It transfers the government from political bosses to the people, quoting statement from Governor Chamberlain to back his position. In his closing remarks he made a powerful plea for the people's rights and a pure democracy.

Mr. King, in disproving the constitutionality of the initiative and referendum, sighted that section of the constitution that guarantees to every state a representative form of government. He argued that such a state policy would lead to the same national policy, as both are founded on the same principles. He laid much stress on the incompetency of the people, made up of so many nationalities. States Rights would suffer destruction. If Legislatures are corrupt, eliminate the evils—don't destroy them, advancing the direct primary as the solution of these evils.

On the rebuttal Mr. Fitzgerald for the affirmative merely restated the points proven by his side, but with some very good proof.

Mr. King for the negative spent his time in refuting the affirmative argument, which he succeeded in doing to a large extent.

R. J. M. H.

Locals and Personals.

Happy New Year.

Ask Miss Louise if she allows dances through Christmas vacation.

Wanted for Mary Taylor—A ten-pronged pie fork twenty inches long (nonbendable.)

It is reported that one of the girls wanted to go with Gurney Briggs so bad that she cried. Guess who.

The prayer of the Sophmore during Christmas was that he might pass history exam.

Ila Hedgecock to Cambo—Why do they call you "Bush?" Cambo—I don't know.

Mrs. Dora Richardson visited her daughter at the College recently.

Ask Winslow how to find out the news.

Karl Jansen, the Scandinavian humorist and impersonator, gave an entertainment here the 11th of December which was a rare treat.

(A Junior to a girl in plane geometry) "Don't you like those propositions about transparent lines?"

Robbie Nicholson has been called a great Deliverer since releasing a Freshman from bondage. For particulars ask Matton.

Freshman—"Did Robinson Crusoe write Macbeth?"

The music department gave its recital on the Wednesday night before the holidays. It was enjoyed by all present.

(Heard in the chemical lab.) "What did you do with your participate?" "Where is the hydraulic acid?"

Wilson Hobbs spent vacation at Guilford.

Miss Cora White visited Professor and Mrs. George White recently.

Miss Emma Blair spent a few days here with her sister, Miss Ada.

William Penn Henley ('04, spent a part of his holidays around the College.

There will be a series of basket ball games between the classes and a cup will be awarded to the winning team.

Lucy White spent a part of Christmas holidays with Alice Woody.

They say Pearson had gotten up a pretty bad case with one of the girls at Founders. "But she didn't come back."

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jenkins spent a few days recently with their daughter, Mrs. S. H. Hodgkin.

Ask "Windy" if he can still milk.

Elsie White's parents have recently moved from the eastern part of the State to Deep River. Her father will take charge of the church at this place.

Among the students who remained at the College during vacation were Cecile Edwards, Blanche Bicknell, Grace Dutton, Argie Chapen, Laura Doan, Elizabeth Winslow, Allen Neave, Lucus Cambo, Hervey Lindley, William Boyce, Leslie Pearson and John Winslow.

Exchanges.

E. J. M. HOBBS.

Among the many interesting exchanges that came to us this month we gladly receive "The X Ray." The first article, "Guilds and English Town Government," is interesting and well written, and worthy of careful reading. "The Champion Liar" is very characteristic of many college boys. The criticisms in this number deserves some attention. This is one of the severest that has ever come to our notice, and it is for the most part true. It is directed against no magazine or story in particular, but censures all college fiction and poetry with a "biting tongue." If a student wrote this he deserves much credit for clothing a spark of truth in such scathing language. When the critic says "We want poetry that stirs the soul and not the stomach," though the saying is a bit humorous it is a little too sweeping. He fails to credit the possible verse that occasionally appears; besides it is not good taste to hold ourselves aloof from the attempt at fiction and at the same time engage in such rankling criticism.

The Buff and Blue.

This issue opens with a very pleasing little poem, "Fate." "The Faithful Wife," an unreal visionary story showing nothing of nature or character, yet it holds the attention of the reader throughout. "A Christian Shower" shows the high and noble aim of a poor school girl. Some times we think that too much is made of such cases as this. For we often see a seemingly high-minded somewhat melancholly ambitious student squirming along to gain an education who takes a peculiar secret delight in letting their case be known to gain sympathy. The Acorn.

"From Milton to Pope" is an article deserving high credit, for the thorough study of the literature of this period and the

excellence of the article. As for "The Go Between," we think that some good critic should have gone between it and the editor's hands. The reader is in doubt as to what the writer is talking about until he is half through the article. It is uninteresting and amounts to nothing when it is told, except it shows the frivolity and foolheartedness of many modern women over "Teddy Bears" and "dogs."

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following magazines: Davidson College Magazine, The Comenian, University Life, The Wilmingtonian, Georgia Tech, The Oakwood index, George School Ideas, Earlhamite, Brown Alumni Monthly, Park School Gazette, St. Mary's Muse, The Haverfordian, The Erskmian, The Red and White, State Normal Magazine, The Ivy, The Wake Forest Student, The Trinity Archive, The Criterion, The College Message, The Elonian, The Clemson College Chronicle.

Clippings.

Teacher—"Fools often ask questions that wise men cannot answer."

Student—"Guess that is why I flunk in so many exams."

A newly-captured horse-thief,
Dangling from a tree;
In a hoarse whisper he murmured,
"This suspense is killing me."
"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, 'I've flunked again' "

Teacher cranky,
Pupils few,
Questions flying,
Zero too.
What's the matter?
Don't you know?
Monday morning,
Always so.—Ex.
An optimist and pessimist—
The difference is droll.
The optimist sees the doughnut,
The pessimist sees the hole.
"Go to father," I said,
When he asked me to wed,
For I knew that he knew
That my father was dead.
And I knew that he knew
What a life he led,
So I knew that he knew
What I meant when I said,
"Go to father!"—Journal.

Opportunity knocks once at each man's door, but if you, yourself, happen to be knocking when she calls you'll never hear her.

Little drops of water
Frozen on the walk,
Make the naughty adjectives
In the people talk.—Ex.

A widow, coy and sweet, was wooed by a bluff old sailor, who thought the world of her. But not trusting himself to make a direct proposal of marriage, he decided to speak to her in the metaphor of the sea:

"Kate," he said, "your boat is drifting down the sea of life, with no strong hand to steer it safely past the rocks. May I be your captain and sail it for you?"

"No, Jack," she answered with an engaging blush, "but you may be my second mate if you like!"

PROOF OF ANCIENT ORIGIN OF BASEBALL.

In Genesis we hear much of the beginning.

Eve stole first, Adam stole second.

Cain made a base hit.

Abraham made a sacrifice.

Noah put the dove out on a fly.

The prodigal son made a home run.

David struck out Goliath.

We hear much of the foul flies in Pharaoh's time.

We know Rebecca was in company with a pitcher.

Judas was a base man.

John's team was highly praised.

Even to-day, we hear of the Egyptians' short stop near the Red Sea.

Ruth and Naomi did good work in the field.

A slave fanned Pharaoh.



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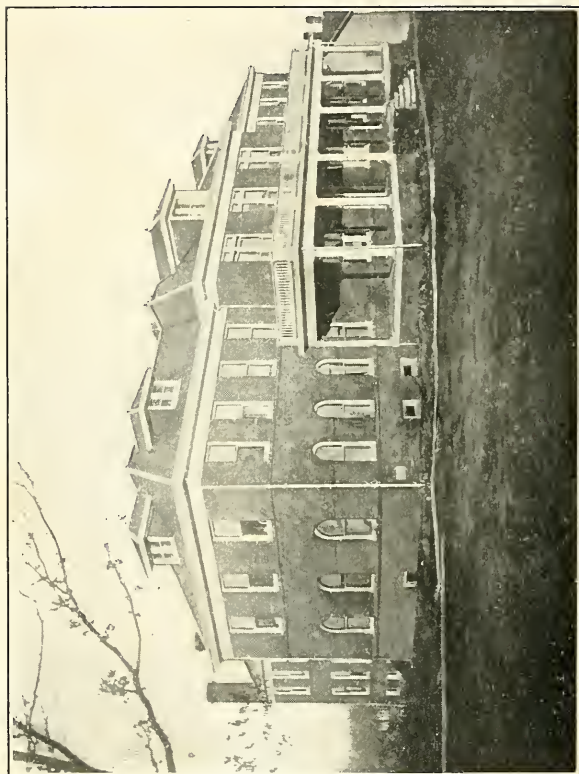
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NEW GARDEN HALL.

The Guilford Collegian.

VOL. XX.

FEBRUARY, 1908.

NO. 5

HEROES OF THE SURF.

JUNIOR ORATION DELIVERED BY LUCY O'B. WHITE.

There is a power that wages a ceaseless war against whomsoever ventures upon its domain—the power of the sea. Wind and fog are its most deadly weapons. Who can say how many centuries man has sailed the main? And, who can say how many ships and how many lives it has claimed as tribute? In tones of sarcasm the sea often calls to the land to aid in its work of destruction, so what should be the sailor's hope and haven becomes at times his source of greatest peril. Full of truth was Byron's assertion, "Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain, Man marks the earth with ruin, His control stops with the shore"—for until recent years his control did stop with the shore. At present, however, a few nations, awakened to a sense of their responsibility toward humanity, have sought to lessen this most cruel peril. Almost the entire sea-front of all civilized countries is chained by a band of men whose duty it is to patrol the coast, watch out for stranded vessels, and go to the rescue of their crews. In the United States these men belong to what is known as the Life-saving Service. This service was first organized in 1786, when Noyes, a blind physician of Boston, invited some of his townsmen to the "Bunch of Grapes Tavern," and there induced them to form the "Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," with the Hon. James Bowdoin as president. This society was distinguished in many ways. On the beaches of Massachusetts it built small huts in which people who escaped from wrecked vessels could find shelter, fuel, blankets and food. This society built life-boats and placed the first constructed at Cohasset, in

October, 1807; they gave rewards to every person who especially distinguished himself in saving human life. State and National aid were solicited and received by the society though in no very flattering amounts; for up to 1870 the total amount appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the life-saving purposes of this Massachusetts Society was only \$40,000 a small amount indeed for the work of three-quarters of a century. Fragmentary and local as these efforts were they, nevertheless, were the nucleus from which our present well-developed system originated.

The date, 1807, at which a life-boat was placed at Cohasset is important, because it was not until seventeen years after this that "The Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck" was organized in England. Thus with pride we note the fact that Americans led all civilized people in this feature of heroism. To be sure the Chinese, heathen that they were, had well organized life-saving stations on their rivers some hundreds of years earlier. In the United States, however, it was not until 1871 that this service did coalesce into something worthy of the name. In spite of appropriations and the erection of stations, disasters continued to happen. Apparatus was stolen, neglected and became rotten with use. There being no capable organization the efficiency of the apparatus was impaired by lack of replacement and oversight. The volunteer system was not sufficiently perfect to do the work.

Previous to 1871 all the work was confined to the coast of New Jersey and Long Island. In 1871 public interest was aroused by several marine disasters attended with great loss of life, the second an immediate result of the **first, was the** appropriation by Congress of \$200,000 for a service which should regularly employ crews and thus dispense with the undependable volunteer system, third, the service was brought under the charge of a general superintendent of the life-saving service.

The sea and lake coasts of the United States have an extent of more than 10,000 miles. There are today upon these coasts 278 life-saving stations, which are located at the points of

greatest danger to shipping. On some portions of the coast they are placed only at long intervals, while upon others they form chains of contiguous posts within communicating distance of each other. Cape Cod, a narrow strip of sand which stretches directly out into the ocean with its unbroken line of sandy beaches, has become the burial ground of unnumbered craft. Here ten stations are located and designed to cooperate with each other.

These stations are equipped with two surf-boats, a boat carriage, two sets of breeches-buoy apparatus, a life-car, twenty cork jackets, heaving sticks, signals, a medicine chest, patrol lanterns and clocks and furniture for rude house-keeping for the crews. Each station has a keeper who has direct control of all its affairs and who selects his crew of from six to eight men from able-bodied and experienced surfman. Crews must be kept up-to-date in equipment, drills must be held often enough to keep the men in training, incompetents must be watched for and eliminated, and a thousand and one details systematically cared for, that the service as a whole may be a machine working at its highest efficiency.

Not only does the government seek to rescue the mariner after he has lost his way and finds himself wrecked among the breakers, but since 1769 at many of the dangerous points along the coast light houses have been placed "a pillar of fire by night."

"Like the great giant Christopher they stand
Upon the brink of the tempestuous wave
Wading far out among the rocks and sands
The night overtaken mariner to save."

The United States Light-house establishment is divided into sixteen districts, each in charge of an inspector and an engineer, the former being navy and the latter army officers. The Light-house Board has supervision of all administrative duties relating to the construction and maintenance of light-houses, light vessels, beaches, fog signals, buoys, and has charge of all records and property appertaining to the establishment. The light-houses are divided into four classes according to their

illuminating power. Only first-class lights are used on capes and important headlands. The various characteristics of these lights are given to every mariner, who by this means, when approaching shore, knows what signal to look for and can readily find his path.

The Plymouth Light-house, which serves as a guide to the entrance of Plymouth, is one of the few twin lights of the service, and claims to be the oldest, having been built in 1769. Another famous one is at Cohasset, the Minot's Ledge Light-house, that rises up out of the sea like an ancient tower. The extreme point of the long, low sandbanks that lie along the eastern coast of North Carolina is Cape Hatteras. For many miles on either side there is not an harbor in which a passing vessel may seek safety from the frequent and furious storms. This sandbar has exacted on the average a loss of one vessel every three months for the last thirty years. In thick and stormy weather, with nothing to mark the shoals but foaming breakers, the vessels are tossed by this Hatteras sea and swept back by rapid tide into the vicinity of the dreaded shoals. The greatest loss on Hatteras Shoal is caused by having to give it too wide a birth, there being no light and whistle to guide the captains. It has been supposed impossible to put even a buoy on this shoal but it is due to the persistence of Capt. A. F. Eells that a bill passed through the House and Senate authorizing him to build a light-house which not only promises to be the greatest light-house feat in the world, but will be a national monument, typifying the broad and liberal policy of this nation in its efforts to insure, protect and save the lives of all who approach its shores in ships. Every evening just at sunset at these weird prisons of the sea, can be heard an ominous clicking of the clockwork which causes the giant lens to revolve and send out its light across the sea. Each keeper watches the light four hours at a time, when one watch is over the other keeper is awakened by an electric bell and takes his place, never leaving the light unwatched. These keepers know their duty and do it, their lives are spent in this unceasing vigil.

A hero is not always a fighter, often he is a savior, and such

are the men of the life-saving service that year after year calmly and fearlessly brave dangers before which the stoutest heart might quail. There is nothing fictitious in the heroism of the life-savers. They are aware of the possible consequences of their every act; they deliberately go forth to save the lives of others, knowing they are imperiling their own, without the hope of any adequate reward in case they are successful. Can there be any truer heroes than these? These heroes lead lonely lives of isolation and are subject to much exposure, for it is when the storm is most deadly, when the sands are slippery with ice, or clogged with snow, that these life-savers must needs be most alert. Up and down the coast, every night and every thick or stormy day, are men from each station, walking, peering, straining their eyes for some sight, listening for some sound which would indicate that help is needed and distress near. Is it not inspiring to think how the thousand miles and more of our shore line are nightly patrolled by this heroic band? Like a gigantic pendulum the little army moves. At the same time the man from the most northern station commences his walk to the south from the southernmost station the patrol starts north, they meet and exchange checks which insures their integrity. These men are not mere automators but are earnest in their duties, rough and ready they are, but underneath there is many a silken thread of the best that is human. It is a most strenuous life that these men live. Scores of vessels are warned away from reefs by danger signals of the night patrolmen every year.

Perhaps one of the greatest works of heroism ever done was by Surfman Rasmus S. Midgett, of the Gulf Shore Station near Hatteras, in the great storm of August, 1900, when the Priscilla, of Baltimore, was blown ashore in this most terrific gale and torn to pieces by the waves, wrought to frenzy by a hurricane blowing a hundred miles an hour. Surfman Midgett was three miles from the station on patrol, when he discovered people on part of the wrecked vessel, a hundred yards from shore. To return to the station for help was useless, the wreck would be gone by then. To try to rescue them single-handed seemed sheer suicide, but with no fear of consequences

to himself he rescued ten men from death by going into the water, following a receding wave, grabbing a man and staggering to the shore. He repeated this several times using all his strength in fighting the water and the wind. But still there remained three helpless, wounded men on the wreck. Straight down he went and pulled the helpless logs of human beings from their resting places and dragged them to dry land, alone, unaided. What can one say to such heroism as this? The country rang with his praises and to him was given a gold medal by the Secretary of the Treasurer.

A general summary of operations since the introduction of the present life-saving system, 1871 until 1906, shows what an important work this system is doing. The total number of disasters were 16,479, number of persons involved, 116,442, of which only 1,127 lost their lives; the value of property involved was \$243,683,699, of which only \$50,659,087 was destroyed. During the last year the telephone system of the service has been supplemented by the installation upon the Long Island and New Jersey coasts of a number of patrol telephones midway between stations, by which much earlier information of the wrecks happening at a distance may be conveyed to the stations, enabling the keeper to determine the apparatus required and to have his force on the way to the rescue by the time he would otherwise only learn of their occurrence. Outside aid, if needed, can also be summoned much earlier, while no small advantage is derived from the additional safeguard assured to the integrity of the patrol.

There may be, in the record of the life-saving service, instances of failure through lack of judgment, but none through shirking. On the contrary, the occasions when chances too desperate have been taken have been almost too frequent; crew after crew has calmly gone to its death rather than give quibbling critics of the service the slightest chance to question its spirit. Of such stuff are the heroes of the life-saving service.

Shall we not honor him who night after night climbs his long flight of stairs and there keeps his "pillar of fire" to guide the mariner to safety—shall we not honor him who all day

long at intervals of three minutes whistles forth the unearthly screech of the fog horn warning the sailor of a rock-bound or a sand-rimmed coast? Shall we not honor him who through long, weary hours patrols a lonely beach and over and over and over again finds it the domain of "one little sandpiper and I." Shall we not honor him who breasts the breakers and rides the surf to rescue his fellows from a watery grave, nothing daunted so long as he can save—yet one more?

Ah! yes, for our hearts throb no less quickly today when the chivalrous and heroic has been done, than did those of the age of chivalry, and so long as our men continue to devote their lives to the saving of the shipwrecked mariner, so long will the country honor these heroes of the surf.

REMINISCENCES.

"Mother, I met an old beau of yours this afternoon at Mrs. Carr's, and he told me to ask you how by main strength you cured him of a case of heart ache."

"What was his name, Ethel?" was the quick rejoinder, but a tell-tale blush on the pleasant face of Mrs. Newell readily told one that the information was not necessary.

Ethel, always quick to observe, saw it, but apparently blind, continued, "They called him Mr. Mebane, and while he seemed a pleasant likeable sort of man, I fancied from his face he was not the kind of person that would take it very seriously if you or the present Mrs. Mebane either were to give him the go-by."

"I expect not, my dear, if the traits of the boy have developed in the man."

"But tell me about the feat of strength, mother, it sounds interesting to say the least."

"Ah, my dear, that was in my wild, girlish days, and it is not well to put ideas in young people's heads."

"But I won't try it if you'll only tell me," Ethel quickly rejoined.

Mrs. Newell smiled reminiscently and then burst into a

hearty peal of laughter. "Well, I guess I'll tell you," she said.

"When I was about seventeen Fred Mebane took a fancy to me, and though I liked him in a childish way at first, in proportion as he grew disgusting to me apparently his childish affections grew more beyond his control.

"I was not allowed to have boy callers by myself at night, but Fred sometimes took me to neighborhood parties. One night as we were coming home from an affair of that kind, he, thinking it the proper thing to do, I suppose, asked to hold hands. I readily consented and held mine out. Alas! he had little dreamed of my muscle, for I had developed a pretty good one frolicking with my brothers. We took hands, but his was in a vise, and I squeezed that poor boy's hand until he plead for mercy. It entirely cured him of his affection, for he doubtless thought a wife with a grip like that would be about the most awful calamity that could befall a man."

They joined in a hearty laugh, in which an outsider could have easily recognized the spirit of good comradeship between the two. In a few minutes Ethel said, "Oh, yes! mother, you promised when I was old enough you would tell me about the way you talked to father about a post. I think now is the time."

Mrs. Newell again laughed.

"Well the ice seems to be broken," she said, "I guess I might as well plunge in. As you may have guessed I was decidedly independent as a girl. Your father and myself were getting to think quite a little of each other in the days of long ago, when one night he took another girl to an entertainment. She proudly boasted that he had kissed her good-night. Girl like, the next time he called I flung it in his face.

"'Well, I guess I could have if I had wanted to,' he said, 'and furthermore, I know another one I could kiss.'

"Are you speaking of me, sir?" I demanded with the utmost severity.

"'I am,' he replied.

"'Well, sir, I beg leave to refer you to our hitching post. I am sure you'll find it a great deal more responsive.'"

In the midst of their laughter the gentleman in question came into the room from his day's work, and in his pleasant bass voice demanded, "What's the fun?"

"Reminiscences of the hitching post," Mrs. Newell responded.

Mr. Newell came and put his arm round his wife's shoulder, "Ah, but daughter of mine, she's worth half a dozen hitching posts any day in seven."

M. W. C.

KING HALL BURNED.

On January 13th we were so unfortunate as to lose by fire one of our most important buildings—King Hall. The fire seems to have started in the basement in the west side of the building, about six o'clock in the morning, and it is still a mystery how it could have kindled there at such a time, for there had been no fire in any part of the hall except the library since the morning before. A near-by neighbor reports that he saw two lights in the basement before six o'clock, but thinking that it must be the electrician or the janitor he paid no attention to them. About 6.30 the janitor went up to start up the fires, and immediately on entering he discovered that the entire building was filled with smoke.

He knew that there must be fire somewhere, so did not stop to hunt it up, but hurried to give the alarm. Within a very few minutes most of the boys and professors had been aroused and had gathered around King Hall. Already the flames were bursting through the windows of the basement, and could not be controlled. Seeing that it was impossible to save the building, all efforts were turned towards the society halls and the library. Most of the furniture of the society halls was saved. However, the "Webs" lost a nice carpet, a portrait of President Hobbs and two chandeliers (a total loss of \$225). On account of the stifling smoke and the rapidity with which the flames spread, comparatively little was done in the library.

About eight hundred volumes were saved in pretty good condition, among which is most of the Mendenhall Memorial Library, a good many volumes of fiction, several of science and some others.

After everything that could possibly be gotten out was safe, we could do nothing but watch what was left go to ashes. The financial loss is near \$30,000. But there were a good many things lost that cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents. There were a great many valuable books and records in the library that can never be replaced at any price. In Prof. J. Edwin Jay's class-room were all of his note-books and university notes, the loss of which will cost him much time and inconvenience. And also Prof. White lost in his class room many articles, useful in the explanation of his courses in mathematics, which will require much expense and trouble to have replaced.

Viewed from one standpoint it seems almost a calamity, yet we believe that the friends of the college should not think of it too much as such. Certainly it is a great loss, and has caused a great deal of inconvenience, still the work is progressing very nicely, and we wish to commend the faculty for the good spirit and skilled management with which they have so well adjusted matters to the circumstances. Even on the morning of the fire we had the chapel service just as usual, only we had it in the auditorium instead of in King Hall. We are still using the auditorium for morning collection and believe it much more suitable than the old one in King Hall. By the use of three rooms in New Garden Hall and two in Founders for class rooms, all classes meet with as much success as ever.

The parlor at Founders was fixed up for a reading room and already many more books have been added to the number that was saved. The trustees immediately gave \$500 for the purpose of buying some of the books most needed. Haverford College sent us a number of volumes, and other friends around Philadelphia have contributed liberally towards the library.

The literary societies, the Henry Clays in the Y. M. C. A. room, and the Websterians in the auditorium are pursuing

their usual courses of work with that same determination to surmount the obstacles and discouragements which necessarily came up before them.

Another encouraging fact is that the faculty and trustees are losing no time in making plans for replacing the building. The work of clearing the old site has already begun, and by the beginning of a new collegiate year, September, 1908, we hope to see old King Hall replaced by a new one, furnished with all the modern equipments necessary for such a structure.

G. W. B.

The Guilford Collegian.

Published Monthly by the

Henry Clay, Philagorean and Websterian Literary Societies

Editors

H. A. DOAK, '08, CHIEF, *Clay*.

ELSIE E. WHITE, '08, *Phi*.

G. W. BRADSHAW, '08, *Websterian*

Associate Editors

MARGARET DAVIS, '09, *Phi*.

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Business Managers

W. T. BOYCE, '09, CHIEF, *Websterian*

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Terms

One Year, \$1.00.

Single Copy, 15 Cents.

All matter for publication should reach the editors not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding date of issue.

Advertising rates on application.

THE COLLEGIAN is entered at the post office at Guilford College N. C., as second-class matter.

VOL. XX.

FEBRUARY, 1908.

NO. 5

Editorials.

In the November issue of THE COLLEGIAN we wrote a short paragraph on the prospects for and the benefits of a literary club. We said that at that time the arrangements for the organization were about complete. We are glad to say that the club was organized immediately after that writing and that The Guilford College Literary Club is now holding its meetings once each fortnight. The members of this club are afforded an exceptional opportunity for the study and discussion of masterpieces of English literature. At present the club is engaged in reading and discussing Shakespeare's "Ham-

let." At the first meeting Prof. Hodgkin gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the study of Shakespeare.

We have no doubt that "The Guilford College Literary Club" along with its elder sister, "The Joseph Moore Science Club," will become prominent factors in the educational and social life of the Guilford students of the future. They will not only foster interest in the subjects which they represent and thereby enable many students to gain a clearer insight into many scientific phenomena, and a better appreciation of literature, but they will also offer good social advantages. In the meetings of these clubs the members of the faculty and students meet on equal footing. The privilege of personal acquaintance between student and teacher is one of the great advantages that the small college has over the university. It is a privilege that should be jealously guarded, and no opportunity of cultivating this relation between student and teacher should be neglected.

In the destruction of King Hall we were so unfortunate as to lose the back volumes of the COLLEGIAN that were in the Library. But we have been able to secure all the volumes up to Vol. 12. We wish to ask our readers to aid us in securing the numbers that are missing below. We give a list of those that we wish to secure:

Vol. 12, No. 1, No. 5, No. 8.

Vol. 13, Nos. 1, 2, 5.

Vol. 14, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Vol. 15, all.

Vol. 16, all.

Vol. 17, Nos. 8, 9.

If any of our readers can furnish us with any of the above-named issues we will greatly appreciate the favor.

One might almost suspect that some of the "Preps" and Freshmen are secretly glad that King Hall is gone because they longer have to spend their vacant periods under the eye

of a teacher. Every one who has taken a four-year course at Guilford has had the opportunity during his Freshman year of spending several periods each day in this study room, and almost invariably we have thought how much better we could study if we were only allowed to be in our rooms. Now is the time for us to show whether this is really true and the kind of lessons which are prepared this term, will, in a large degree, determine if it is really the better plan. In our opinion it should be, for looked at in the right light, it is an education in itself for a person to learn such self-control that he will study whether he wishes to or not. It should also teach a person to be independent, and if each one will determine to prepare his lessons even when not under the supervision of a professor then other things besides the lessons will have been learned. We can certainly be more comfortable in our rooms and there is no reason why the lessons cannot be as well learned as formerly. The people who enter college should not only learn how to, but should make the best use of their time and then a study room would not be needed. It lies with the students here who this year have been required to stay in the study room as to whether such a room will be necessary in the new building which is to replace King Hall. It is to be hoped their recitations will be such as to prove the uselessness of a study room in the future.

We note with pleasure the interest that is being taken in the gymnasium contest which is to occur on the 29th of February. There are some very appropriate and valuable prizes offered for the winners in this contest, so we may expect to see each one of the contestants make use of all the nerve, skill and strength that he has at his command.

We are also glad to say that the prospects for having a field day this spring seem to be encouraging. This side of our athletics has been neglected for several years, but we hope that the interest can be renewed and that track athletics will not be neglected at Guilford in the future. There is always a number of fellows who will take a special interest in this sort

of exercise because they are especially adapted to it and can excell in it. Furthermore, those that are skilled in the other forms of athltics should also be interested in this work if they wish to become well-rounded athletes. And then there are a few students who should be forced to run around the track three or four times daily in order that they may learn that they are still able to get out of a walk. It seems to be a hard matter to get some of our students to realize that anyone who violates the laws of his physical being in order to acquire mental power is guilty of a crime equal in proportion with the person who carefully trains his physical powers but entirely neglects his mental powers.

We hope that every one at Guilford will lend his influence to bring about a field day and to make it a success.

Locals and Personals.

D. WORTH ANDERSON AND MARGARET DAVIS.

January 13, 6.30 a. m. Fire! Fire! Fire!

Another proof that thirteen is an unlucky number.

A good excuse for flunking on exams.—the excitement caused by the fire.

The feature of the fire—Prof. Jay comes out without putting on his tie and Zachery stands up at the top of a ladder holding the bucket of water in his hand and calls down to the fellows on the ground to pour out part of that water.

About a dozen new students have been enrolled for the spring term.

Ask Miss Morgan if you can be her "Teddy Bear."

Ask Gertrude Frazier if she knows how to paint.

Ask Prof. Wilson why headache tablets are in greater demand on Sunday night than any other time.

M. L. W. (humming meditation)—"Why do they always play *this* wedding march at weddings?"

Did you know "Pat" was the "candy man"?

It is reported that a huge "Teddy Bear" has been seen in some of the girls' rooms. We hope it will do no harm.

Miss Chapin says that she would not thank anybody for sending her red carnations, she would rather have light blue ones.

Bradshaw will have no opportunity to sing off his over cuts now that the organ is burned, will he?

I do hereby state that I, Leslie W. Pearson, chairman of the breakage committee, will hereafter report all breakages of whatsoever form, which come to my knowledge.

The Freshman Basket Ball team came out victorious in the series of interclass games and were awarded a handsome cup.

Rev. Crosland, of Winston-Salem, is conducting a series of meetings for the Christian Associations. The result has been very pleasing.

Mr. Jesse Henley has taken Mr. Knight's place as superintendent of the farm. We welcome him into our midst.

Rufus Fitzgerald has gone home to recover from an injury sustained while practicing in the gymnasium. We hope that the injury will prove to be less serious than was at first anticipated and that "Fitz" will soon recover from the effects of it.

Robbie Nicholson and mother (Mrs. Mary Nicholson) have recently returned from a short visit to Waller S. Nicholson, '07, of Augusta, Ga.

It was stated in our last issue that Mr. Walter White, formerly of Belvidere, N. C., had moved to Deep River and would take charge of the meeting there. This was partly a mistake. Mr. White has moved into the Deep River neighborhood, but Joseph Potts still has charge of the meeting.

Although the Literary Societies have been somewhat inconvenienced by not having sufficient reading material for their debates and also on account of the changes in place of meeting. Still they have begun the new term well and are working all the harder in order to surmount these difficulties and keep up to the standard in their work.

We print the following clipping, taken from the Tar Heel, to show what our Guilford students are doing at the University of North Carolina:

The law class elected the following officers Monday (49 members):

H. Y. Heyer, president; J. A. Long, vice-president; Glenn Hudson, (Guilford) secretary and treasurer.

Civil Moot Court—J. J. Parker, judge; Cliff Frazier, (Guilford) solicitor; J. T. Morehead, Jr., (Guilford) clerk; Bob Howell, (Guilford) sheriff.

We wish to extend our thanks to our many friends, who since the burning of King Hall, have responded to our various needs and given us encouragement both by word and deed.

Christian Associations.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The work of the new term has begun in earnest. This, of course, includes the work of the Young Women's Christian Association. The membership committee has more work before it, for the several new girls who have come in must be induced to join our Association. In order to get the new girls acquainted and also for the old girls the cabinet gave an "At Home" on the afternoon of the 21st of January. Chocolate and wafers were served and music was an important feature of the occasion.

The attendance at the Bible and Mission Study classes continues good and a third Bible class has been organized with Mrs. Angel as leader. They are studying the "Life of Christ."

Under the direction of the Athletic Club, arrangements have been made for tennis tournaments during the spring, and as soon as the courts are in good condition practice will begin in earnest. Prizes will be awarded to the winners. We are hoping this will increase the interest in athletics and that soon the tennis courts will not be seen vacant during recreation hour.

On the 23rd of January our prayer meeting was conducted by Miss Clara Cox, of High Point. Her subject was "Missions," and she especially emphasized the call of Jesus to this kind of work. He did so not only in words but she showed how His whole life was devoted to missionary work. It was an interesting talk and we, as a body of girls, need to be more interested in missions and missionary work. We do not necessarily have to go to the foreign field—there are hundreds of ways in which we can do missionary work right here by helping each other over the rough places. Only when we have fulfilled Christ's call where we are and done well the obscure things can we be fitted to do greater service for the Master. Another interesting meeting was on the subject of the "Little

Faults That Spoil Our Lives." Many little faults to which school girls are especially susceptible were mentioned, and after being reminded of their danger we are sure each girl will strive harder to keep out of her life the "little foxes that spoil the vine."

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

A. E. L.

During the past term the Young Men's Christian Association has been a prominent factor among the College activities here. We believe that there has been more zeal and true spirit thrown into the work by the various committees than usual.

The religious meetings have been well attended. The average has been above fifty per cent. of the student body. Not only has the attendance been good but the interest shown has been very apparent.

Great emphasis has been laid both upon Mission and Bible study. The larger enrollment, better attendance and greater enthusiasm in Mission Study is a proof that it is gaining ground. At the present we have four classes meeting each Sunday.

The interest shown in Bible study last term was encouraging. At the opening of the new term two new classes were started, one in the Harmony of the Gospels and the other in the life of Christ according to St. Mark, making a total of eight classes.

We were glad to have with us January 23-24, R. V. Taylor, Jr., Assistant Traveling Secretary for the South. He spoke to us at our regular Thursday evening meeting. His subject was the importance of Bible Study. His address was of a high order and went to the hearts of every one who heard him speak.

The Association has been conducting Sunday School and holding meetings at two convict camps which are near here.

Athletics.

The manager of the base ball team has completed his schedule for the spring season of 1908. This is probably the largest and in many respects the best schedule Guilford has ever had. And on account of this it is sincerely hoped that all those who have an interest in Guilford's team will be present at as many of these games as possible.

The prospects for a winning team are good. There are some positions to fill, made vacant by the graduation of last year's men, but there is good base ball material to supply the need.

Nine of our games will be played in Greensboro, four at Guilford College and the remainder away from home at the various institutions of the State.

Below is the schedule together with the places at which the games are to be played:

March 26—Guilford vs. Elon College, at Guilford College.

March 28—Guilford vs. Lafayette College at Greensboro.

March 30—Guilford vs. Lafayette College at Greensboro.

April 3—Guilford vs. A. & M. College at Greensboro.

April 4—Guilford vs. University of N. Carolina at Greensboro.

April 8—Guilford vs. Davidson College at Charlotte.

April 11—Guilford vs. Villanova College at Greensboro.

April 14—Guilford vs. Catawba College at Guilford College.

April 17—Guilford vs. Wake Forest College at Guilford College.

April 20—Guilford vs. Davidson College at Greensboro.

April 21—Guilford vs. St. John's College at Guilford College.

April 24—Guilford vs. A. & M. College at Raleigh.

April 25—Guilford vs. Delaware College at Greensboro.

April 28—Guilford vs. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

April 29—Guilford vs. Wake Forest College at Wake Forest.

May 2—Guilford vs. University of Georgia at Greensboro.

May 4—Guilford vs. University of Kentucky at Greensboro.

Inter-class basket ball has taken up much of the gymnasium work since Christmas. The Freshman class won the trophy cup, which was offered as a prize for the class winning the largest number of games of the series.

The students are taking much interest in gymnasium work at present. The gymnasium contest committee has decided to have the annual contest on the 2nd of January.

Exchanges.

R. J. M. HOBBS.

In the work of this department this issue we must necessarily confine ourselves to a few magazines for the reason that only a small number have come to our hands. We hope that this failure to show up is only temporary, caused by the holidays and examinations, and that all our exchanges will continue hereafter as during last year.

Among those that have come to us is "The Collegian." This magazine is generally the first to put in its appearance at our table and it comes the longest distance. We like to begin the month's reading with this magazine, as it usually contains good solid matter and fiction—always buoyant and refreshing in style, showing the characteristic "push" of the Far West. "The American Workingman and the Saloon" gives us a clear understanding of the drastic effects of that vile drug "alcohol" upon the common laborer and its influence in disputes between capital and labor. It is a strong article. Among the poems we like best "Fighting Bob." This much criticized cruise of Admiral Evans is at least hailed with much joy on the Pacific Coast. We also praise *Vitae Via Virtus*.

"A Romance of Future Ages" in "The Davidson College Magazine" is a very poor counterfeit of a story. The writer introduces a few airships and an extremely wealthy "father" into one of the commonest of modern plots. The next "Joe Crosby" is on a par with the one just criticized. Is it possible that the author thinks it is interesting to follow a story in which the hero barely escapes in a series of clumsy episodes. It is far from such, but is the most laborious and wearisome piece of drudgery that a writer can inflict upon his readers and is unfit for the columns of a college magazine. The two sketches under "Historical Papers" on "The Texas Oil Industry" and "Florida" are interesting and contain much valuable information, but we are somewhat surprised to find articles on

such modern subjects, after having seen the notice in the last issue. As well as we can remember—for the last copy was lost in our recent fire—the editor announced a series of articles on small incidents in our history, but well worthy of memory and furnishing a good field for student research. There are many such in North Carolina history during both the Revolutionary and Civil wars, and that was what we expected.

"The Wake Forest Student," although a month behind time, contains many excellent articles and poems on the late North Carolina, Poet John Charles McNeil, showing his true genius and ability, and giving many of his choicest poems.

"The Earhamite," one of our best exchanges, contains a story that particularly claims our attention—"A Present Day Inferno." The mastery by the author of the subject under consideration is complete and it is told in excellent English. But do such horrible relations of mental and physical weakness, coupled with the most loathsome of crimes, belong in newspapers or in college journals; if such has to be published we prefer the former for stories of this detail. Besides these Earham should have other reasons for suppressing such a story.

Besides the above we gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following: The Haverfordian, The Phenix, Brown Alumni Monthly, The Comenian, The Lenorian, The Wilmingtonian, The Acropolis, The Crescent, The X Ray, The Penn Chronicle, George School, Ides, The Georgia Tech.

Clippings.

Man is like unto a kerosene lamp;
He isn't especially bright.
He's often turned down, usually smokes
And frequently goes out at night.—Ex.

There was a young fel from Alaska,
Who imbibed much too oft from his flasky,
When he came to his door,
He had trouble galore,
Reconciling his key-hole and pass-key.—Ex.

A ROMANCE.

Hubby, out to have some fun,
Meets some old friends.—Chapter I.
Starts for home, is feeling blue;
Can't find keyhole.—Chapter II.
Mutters something; drops the key;
Wife wakes up.—Chapter III.
Wife comes down, opens door,
Scolds some, then cries.—Chapter IV.
Tells her he was up with sick friend.
Another chapter? No—The End.—Ex.

When the donkey saw the zebra,
He began to switch his tail.
“Well, I never!” was his comment,
“Here's a mule that's been in jail.”—Ex.

Directory.

Guilford College.

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GEO. W. WHITE, TREASURER.

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Richard J. M. Hobbs

William T. Boyce

JUNIOR DEBATING TEAM—WINNERS OF THE CUP, 1908

The Guilford Collegian.

VOL. XX.

MARCH, 1903.

NO. 5

TO GUILFORD.

Guilford! When the lingering echoes
Wake to call thy name
And when some fresh blown memory
Wafts forth a sweet refrain
My heart is filled with longing
To see thee once again!

To thee it was my thoughts first turned
When schoolday's joys and tears
Were closely linked with leaving home
That first time; and the fears
Of lonely heart were gently calmed
And kindness dried my tears!

And thus to thee I ne'er can give
A thought but reverence cast
A thought that strikes the clearest tones
That tell me of my past,
And brings up pictures of thyself
Lasting as time shall last!

Will e'er thy great oaks' branching shade
That flecks thy campus green,
Or e'er the mistletoe it bears
In winter's glistening mien
Be unrecalled thro' lengthening years
That skirt the far "Unseen?"

Or could thy greying boarded walk
Gone, a summer past,
In former days beloved path
Of wandering steps and fast,
Be erased from memory's score
Tho' thousand walks were passed?

Nor churchyard with its aging stones,
The meetinghouse that long
Has known the scenes of joy and pain
The soul of sighs and song—
And bids thee rest from troubled care,
Or unjust sense of wrong!

And thus thy memories linger yet
As real as yesterday,
Nor could they ever fade or dim
Thro' life's unbroken sway—
And then, methinks I'll think of thee
Throughout a longer day!

“RANTHA.”

FRANCIS T. KING.

Written in appreciation of his great service to Guilford College on the 89th anniversary of his birth.

MARY M. HOBBS.

Within recent years Guilford has made so many new friends that there is a danger of losing sight of some whose names should ever occupy front rank amid her benefactors. This comes about not by forethought, but almost inevitably, unless there be a determined effort made to keep their "memories green." The personnel of the Board of Trustees changes as does that of the faculty, and the living, present energies and helpful agencies occupy the field of vision and of thought. And yet our history is a vital part of our present; and what has been makes us what we are. Particularly should a college cherish its past, hold to its traditions, and reverence the days of its beginnings.

Few colleges have greater cause than has Guilford to cherish the names of those who labored for the establishment and success of this place of learning. So far as love and loyalty and self-sacrificing devotion are concerned, there were giants in those days who counted not their lives dear so they might found here in this charming spot an institution for the instruction of youth and the benefit of the church and state.

Among those who thus gave themselves in large measure none exceeded the grand, good man for whom our ruined hall was named. He gave freely of his means, but he gave in unstinted measure of his time and thought and earnest continuous effort.

When I say that the college itself would have been named King College, if he would have permitted, it will at once be apparent that he played no ordinary part in its establishment. He would not allow this, but said, "You have a history in North Carolina of which you should be proud. You have your own historic names which are both honorable and beautiful. The name of your own county, Guilford, is one most suitable for the college." Thus the matter was settled.

While on the subject of names, I may as well tell how the other halls were named. Francis King was one who delighted to hold on to the past; though a most intensely active man and thoroughly in sympathy with modern movements, he loved the sterling qualities of our progenitors in church and nation, and he did not believe in allowing the sweep and rush of the present to bury these in oblivion; and so he wished the old school building to be called "Founders Hall" in memory of the heroic men and women who built it seventy-five years ago. I well remember that after King Hall No. 1 was burned and the brick from it were carried down the hill and made into a new residence hall for young men, some of the boys began calling it "Phoenix Hall," because it had risen as the fabled Phoenix from the ashes, Francis T. King's earnest word of protest—no one, I think, anticipated calling it by that absurd name—but he heard it and he said, "Do not allow the new hall to be called after an old mythological bird. You have splendid names in Carolina which should be perpetuated. There is Archdale, your Quaker governor and a man who should be held in remembrance;" and so the new hall was named; and it was the remembrance of this remark of Francis T. King which led me to suggest the name "New Garden" for our new dormitory. It is our own old name. We own it as no other place in the country does—our forebears gave it first to this meeting and then to the school, and for one, I want it perpetuated so long as the college exists. Francis King's thought is the right one—let us be true to our past.

Francis T. King was a student at Haverford College with my father, Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, and so when he began his great work as chairman of the Baltimore Association, he came to our house and I heard him discussing the needs and opportunities of North Carolina yearly meeting and making plans for the future of the monthly meeting schools which were to be established throughout the yearly meeting.

He was a lithe, slender man, full of activity, eager to learn conditions and quick to grasp situations. He had a keen, penetrating intellect which saw through puzzling circumstances and was ready with ways and means for the solution

of problems. He was a real Southerner and understood the environment, but he was a large hearted, kindly-souled philanthropist who also understood the weak spots and was ready to use surgical means, if need be, to heal and save.

The 'general emigration from North Carolina just after the war was to him a most menacing thing, and I well remember the earnestness with which he opposed the exodus. He knew with true prophetic foresight, because he could read the signs of the times and knew the natural advantages of the country and the sterling worth of the people, that this Southland was destined in a few years to become one of the most desirable parts of the world for habitation; and he thought it better for our people to remain here on farms they already owned and begin anew to build our commonwealth rather than to sell at any price and flee to the more fertile fields of the West to pay for which they would necessarily be compelled to borrow money and burden themselves with debt. He believed that the same amount of labor and equal economy would yield a better return here in the long run. He proposed to do what could be done to alleviate the situation by forming those splendid schools, instituting farmers' associations, which should introduce better seed, up-to-date implements, better stock, etc. This was a tremendous work and it was carried through in a masterly manner.

Not only the Friends in all of these meetings were immensely helped, but the entire communities, wherever there was a meeting, were greatly benefited. These schools were kept up for several years, until the state staggered to her feet again and opened the public schools.

By this time Francis T. King had his plans for our central institution of learning well formed. Previous to the Civil War, when the Boarding School was in such great financial straits that the Board of Trustees issued a circular stating that it would have to be closed unless it could receive additional support, Francis T. King was appointed to examine into its affairs and by his financial skill and practicability showed how the school could be set on a sound basis. How well the trustees profited by his suggestions is shown by the fact that

the school was successfully conducted upon a gold basis through the Civil War; and it alone of all the Southern institutions, as far as known, came through that dreadful period without financial disaster.

This striking instance of the ability of North Carolina Friends, together with their splendid heroism in maintaining their testimony against all war, made a deep impression upon Francis T. King and convinced him that with proper encouragement and aid, a strong yearly meeting might again be built up. This confidence acquired through the experience previous to and during the war led to the action I have already mentioned, and now, for the second time, he was ready to turn his attention to the Boarding School, which in his own mind he was hoping to see extended into a Friends' college.

As I have said, he gave himself to this cause with that kind of abandonment with which great reformers throw themselves into the work they discern. He did not consult personal comfort, nor safety, nor ease, nor credit, nor any financial emolument. In order to accomplish the purposes he had in view, a large sum of money would be needed—much larger than his own meeting, liberal as it proverbially is, could supply; so he resolved to lay our cause before all the other yearly meetings, and to do this in person. This was done, at how much sacrifice those only know who know how he loved his home and the many and varied interests of his own city and meeting. This was one of the first connecting links between the yearly meetings, which has at last forged that mighty chain which we reverently trust will never be broken, and which now holds us in the brotherly bonds of the Five-Years' Meeting.

He visited English and Irish Friends as well in the interest of us here, and succeeded in raising \$32,000.00 with which to prosecute the work, thus making \$172,000.00 which he had been instrumental in collecting for educational work within our yearly meeting.

Although the money was now secured, he knew that if the work was to be permanent it must germinate from within the yearly meeting itself and there must be generated a unity of purpose and of action and an enthusiasm which would ensure

future interest and devotion. He knew, too, that North Carolina Friends, battered as they were by war and financial loss, were an independent crew with minds of their own which would not be gainsaid by a superimposed college. He knew this and he liked it, and now came the time for that marvelous tact of his which was little short of magic. Some Friends wanted the college at High Point; some wanted it here. Some proposed to move the yearly meeting; some objected. Some thought we were not sufficiently advanced for a college; others thought we were. It was necessary for some more money to be given by the yearly meeting, and some objected, that we were too poor. He knew every phase of our situation, and he came to yearly meeting scarcely knowing what to do or say. It was necessary for one more building to be added if the school remained here. I well remember in what a general, rather discursive manner he opened the subject; spoke of our past and the glorious record we Southern Friends had made by our steadfastness, of the history of our state and of the liberty loving, tyranny hating people we had always been, of the possibilities he saw in the future and of the need of a strong educational center, and sat down without proposing anything definite. There was no proposition before the meeting. No one knew what to say, but every one knew that Francis wanted unity and good feeling and the college located where we preferred to have it. My father rose and said in a pleasant, rather humorous way that he thought he had given our friend close attention and for his part the entire discourse reminded him of a cape somewhere on the face of the earth, he did not remember where, which is named "Point-No-Point;" that he was sure that the members of our yearly meeting wanted to act for the best interests of all concerned if we could but see our way. This remark relaxed every one and there was the feeling of a general let-up over the meeting, and Francis himself was greatly helped; for he at once rose and said that father's remarks were very much to the point, and that "Point-No-Point" was on the coast of Maryland, his own state; and then in a few words explained what he hoped to see done. I wish I knew how the next move was effected, but

I cannot remember. But I do know that then and there the yearly meeting gave the splendid new yearly meeting house to the school, and that Francis T. King was simply overwhelmed with the unity and loving kindness manifested. He said he came prepared to argue and have quite a contest, uncertain of results; and that the action was such that all words were gone from him. He looked perfectly radiant sitting there as the Friends were discussing the matter.

As I have said, he objected to the college being called for him, and I do not remember who first proposed the name "King Hall" for the new building, but he remonstrated, calling our attention to our record for liberty, etc., and again father replied to him saying that we were, as our ancestors had been, an independent, liberty-loving people, but that "even as such we should not object to such a King amongst us;" and so it was named, and so we have loved to call it. When in 1885 the splendid building burned down, Francis T. King telegraphed, "Rebuild at once. I subscribe \$500.00."

He visited North Carolina more than thirty times, and extended a loving, personal interest to the teachers who were working here. I wish I had a letter which he wrote with his own hand to Lyndon Hobbs, begging him to take care of his health and not wear himself out with the multiplicity of duties consequent upon the needs of the situation.

All these labors, arduous as they were, were but a kind of by-play to other things which he was carrying on—Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Johns Hopkins Hospital and University, and many of the interests in his own city and state were constantly claiming his attention. He traveled over Europe and America visiting hospitals and gathering information in order that the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore should be the magnificent benefaction it is—a blessing to the nation. He was frequently called upon to visit our Chief Executive in the interest of various philanthropic or civic causes.

It was my great pleasure to be classmate of his youngest daughter and through my friendship for her I learned much of her father's home life and his cordial, personal relations with individuals. I recall the interest he always felt in the

Carolina boys at Haverford, and well remember the very high words of praise with which he wrote to her while at school of the standing of Professor Davis and President Hobbs, then students at Haverford. I was at his home in Baltimore when the first president of Johns Hopkins University was elected and heard the report of the election and the various arrangements as given to his daughters at his own table. He spoke with enthusiasm of President Gillman, and said, "I have great hope because he is young. I have great confidence in young men."

An evening or two afterwards the brother of a young friend of the family was present, and being himself a student at Amhurst, was eager to hear something of the new university, and with pleasure I recall the utter kindness and appreciative readiness with which Francis King explained to the young fellow the aims of the new institution.

He was a man full of business which was far-reaching in its results, and yet all this did not cause him to neglect his family nor relegate the care of the three little motherless girls to hired servants. I do not know how he did it, but he was father and mother, too, to those children. He provided for their comfort with a father's love, and he watched over and guarded them with a mother's devotion. He even knew whether their clothes were sufficiently warm when they were dressed for an evening party; and if one had an ache or pain, he knew it before she told him and was doing something for her relief. I remember that when we held memorial exercises here, father quoted the line, "*Homo sum humani nihil a me alienum puto*," and it exactly suited Francis T. King. He could feel for every one, from the President in the White House to the poor old darkey who trudged the streets, and was quick to help.

He was born February 25, 1819. His father was Joseph King, an Englishman, a shipping merchant, who moved to Baltimore in 1816. His mother was Tacy Ellicott, of a prominent Maryland family. In 1846 he married Elizabeth G. Taber, of New Bedford, Mass. She died in 1856, leaving three little girls. Francis T. King himself was a merchant, and a

very successful one. He covenanted with God that when he had secured a sum sufficient to support himself and family in comfort that he would withdraw from business and devote himself to the work of the church. This he did and retired from business in 1856, and never thereafter allowed his private financial matters to interfere with any duty to which he believed himself called of the Lord. He believed fully in the guidance of the Holy Spirit and practiced it in his daily life. He was a man of prayer and daily laid before the Lord his concern for the church and the objects which claimed his attention. He served the meeting to which he belonged as Elder and as Clerk of the various meetings and of the yearly meeting from 1856 to 1885. At his death, after all he had given during his life, he left the college \$5,000.00, the interest of which was to be expended in keeping King Hall in repair and the grounds in order. He died peacefully, after a few days' illness, on the 18th of December, 1891.

His was a life to thank God for; not bounded by self or self-interests, but broad as humanity, wise, generous, loving, tender, true. Let us perpetuate his efforts, venerate his memory, and emulate his example; and may the new King Hall, which is to be, be builded on a broad and generous scale in keeping with the life of him whose name it bears.

EDWARD MACDOWELL, AMERICA'S GREATEST
COMPOSER.

In America the arts of letters and music have suffered grave losses during the last year by the deaths of Edmund Clarence Stedman and Edward Alexander MacDowell. The latter was just forty-seven years old, and although he had achieved much, his work was far from completed.

MacDowell was born in New York and his talent for the piano became apparent at a very early age. It is interesting to us to know that his father was of Quaker descent. Even he showed a decided talent for painting and drawing and was decidedly artistic. At the age of fifteen MacDowell went to Paris and spent his student years abroad at foreign conservatories. He made many highly successful appearances as a pianist in different German cities. His first public appearance in America as a pianist and as a composer was made in Boston. In 1896 this man of genius became professor of music at Columbia University, but resigned this position in 1904 with the intention of devoting more time to music. Accordingly he went to his home in Peterboro, New Hampshire, and most of his writing was done in a log cabin in the woods. The degree of "Doctor of Music" was conferred upon him by both the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton University.

In the spring of 1905 he was stricken with a nervous disorder, which continually grew worse until the end which came on the 23rd of January. This breakdown was probably due to overwork, and was such that he spent his last days in mental darkness, a mere tragic shadow of the wonderfully brilliant man he had been. Several months ago a movement was started to found a school at his country home, but it is now supposed that this will take the form of a MacDowell memorial.

Comparatively speaking we have produced a goodly number of painters, sculptors and poets, who have contributed to the art of the world. But we have been, save for MacDowell, poor in music, and he has left us just as we were beginning to realize that we had a great master. Appreciation has come

all too slowly and the American people will never be able to repair the injury that their lack of appreciation has caused to MacDowell. Dr. Johnson says: "His labors for us have done more to raise the standard of civilization of our country in the eyes of other nations than have the combined victories of our armies and our navies." To every man there come noble thoughts and such thoughts came often to MacDowell. In his finest and largest utterances, his sonatas, their majestic trend appears somehow to have suggested the splendid expansiveness of the musical idea. The willing spontaneity of his music was continually surprising—it was music worthy of the golden ages of the world. The MacDowell who will live is not the too exclusively known MacDowell of the smaller or more fragile piano pieces and songs; it is rather the author of such deeply poetic and imaginative pieces as certain of the "Sea Pieces" for piano and certain of the "Wood-land Sketches." Here he is unexcelled; there is nothing of like quality in the literature of music.

MacDowell was, first of all, a poet and might have realized his first ambition to become a great poet. One cannot fail to see the beauty of his own verse in his well-known song:

"The robin sings in the apple tree,
The blackbird swings on the thorn;
The day grows old, and silence falls,
Leaving my heart forlorn.
Night brings rest to many a soul,
Yet mine is dark with woe;
Can I forget the days gone by
When my love I whispered low?
O, robin and thou blackbird brave,
My songs of love have died;
How could you sing as in by-gone days,
When she was at my side?"

The rest-burdened night has come to Edward MacDowell, but his real greatness is destined to live forever in the hearts of all who love music.

E. E. WHITE, '08.

THE CALL OF THE JOURNAL TO COLLEGE MEN.

Every age brings with it its special opportunities. Every class or condition of men have had their periods of especially great opportunities. No period was ever so rich in opportunities for the college young man with an education. In this age when brains count for so much, "knowledge is power," and the educated man is the fellow who wins. Every profession, every field of activity is calling for men who know—and the demand seems greater than the supply. The world wants new blood and fresh vigorous brains to carry on her institutions. The college man has grand opportunities spread out before him, every one is willing to give him a chance to prove his worth. The latch-string of every profession hangs out to him; the bars of every field of enterprise are down before him. But no profession, in my estimation, offers such splendid opportunities to the college man as that of the journalist. No field offers greater possibilities for success, or grander opportunities for serving our fellowmen.

The newspaper has become a great power in our our national life. As a force for good, as an upholder of our moral standards the press is rivaling the pulpit. As an educator, the journal claims first place among the educational institutions of our land. As a political power the newspaper stands unrivaled. This great field is open to young men. It is from the college that the journal must recruit.

Unlike most professions journalism does not unfit a man for other pursuits. If a man after serving in the journalistic field should for any reason wish to adopt another line of work, he does not find himself handicapped by ignorance of the world and other pursuits. Journalism broadens a man, never narrows him. His work brings him in contact with men and their affairs. His knowledge cannot be limited to the narrow confines of any one subject. He must have some practical knowledge of almost all trades and professions in order to know their influence upon other phases of our national life. The journalist of the best type must be a student of men and affairs, a scholar, a critic, a political economist, a man of com-

mon sense and culture. He has the opportunity to study men, and his work demands that knowledge of him. The journal is a watch tower from whose top the whole panorama of our national life may be closely studied. And the journalist as the appointed observer, must take observations, ascertain the causes, demonstrate the effects and suggest improvements or remedies, and submit them to the people. If a cloud appears upon the horizon of our industrial or political world, he it is who must warn the people. In times of national crisis, in times of financial or political disturbances every eye is turned to the journalist as the man who knows, and knowing can remedy or suggest the remedy. He is the physician who must diagnose every ailment of the body politic. Some one has said our "institutions are men in action." If this be true the journal must be a study of men in action. What more congenial, what better calling could a young man desire than the opportunity to study men, weigh their actions, consider their achievements and give forth his own conclusions and opinions of them to the public?

The journalist occupies a position of confidence and trust. He is the political, and oftentimes the moral, advisor of the people. Few men have either the time or inclination to give political questions their proper consideration. The average man never thinks of probing into a political candidates record to find out exactly the man he is, where he is weak and what are his abilities. He leaves it to his editor, or the journalist. Thus dissolves upon the journalist the responsibility of advising and informing the people. Is he fulfilling this trust? You have only to glance at the masses who place their full confidence in him and vote by his editorials, their confidence alone is sufficient proof of his integrity and fidelity. The people trust him. They have full confidence that they can rely upon the advice of the journal in all matters concerning their political welfare. When the people are oppressed and overrun by trusts and corporations, it is to the journal they look for support and relief. The journal is the voice of the people; and when this voice is raised in protest even legislators are compelled to sit up and take notice. Because of this implicit con-

fidence of the people in the journal, although like all human institutions it is fallible, the journal occupies the most powerful position of any institution in our land. Corporations and corrupt politicians recognize its power and tremble before it, when even the hand of the law holds to them no terrors. Why? Because the journal holds the public ear and confidence and they know that the fatal word when given will rouse the people in righteous indignation; and public opinion, that instable weapon of the journal, will sweep them from existence.

A woman once wrote a book that inflamed the hearts of half a nation, and stirred men's souls to war. If a book in which an idea, a sentiment, is expressed but once could so grapple the hearts of men; what must be the power of the journal which touches a hundred times more lives than ever heard of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and which can repeat and repeat that idea until it literally drives it into men's hearts. There is not a practice that the journals cannot abolish, not a reform they cannot promulgate. Its power is unlimited, for good or evil and the fact that our people are sovereign and untreaden with no encroachment upon their liberties, and trusts and combines are not supreme, is due in a great measure to our journals.

The journalist occupies a position equaled in power by no other profession of men. Through his paper he speaks to thousands, where the orator or public speaker addresses hundreds. In the rush and hurry of our busy life, men have no time to listen to lengthy discourses or to read weighty and exhaustive articles. Therefore it is to the newspaper or journal that these men turn for their information. In consequence their daily paper or occasional magazine becomes almost their only source of information. Certainly then their opinions must be moulded largely by the journal. The journalist is a former of public opinion. The tremendous circulation of the press and the universal attention it receives makes it a mighty power for righteousness or for evil. And sometimes its great strength is wrongly exerted. But this is the exception rather than the rule. The journal as a whole stands for simple honesty and integrity in business and citizenship. It condemns

wrong wherever found, and ruthlessly drags out into the limelight of publicity those who betray the public confidence. All the millions of Wall street and the trusts and have not proved effectual as "hush money," and the journals continue to fulfill their self-assured obligations to the people.

The young man as a journalist has a great opportunity before him to serve his fellows. He may be a reformer in the widest and truest sense, a reformer of the ideals and principles of the people. By pointing out the evils and showing the causes he institutes the reforms. The journalist should ever hold up before the people high ideals of citizenship and government. The journalistic field holds out to no man glittering promises of get-rich-quick or easy-money. There is no room for the man who is out only for the coin. Such a man can never command the confidence and dependence of the people and without this the journalist is practically powerless. The journals of our country need young men, energetic, educated men who can apply their educations and make things hum. Men who show the same ardent love for our national institutions that they do for their alma mater. Men who will battle as unflinchingly for national righteousness as they do for school supremacy.

The Guilford Collegian.

Published Monthly by the

Henry Clay, Philagorean and Websterian Literary Societies

Editors

H. A. DOAK, '08, CHIEF, *Clay*.

ELSIE E. WHITE, '08, *Phi*.

G. W. BRADSHAW, '08, *Websterian*

Associate Editors

MARGARET DAVIS, '09, *Phi*. D. WORTH ANDERSON, '10, *Websterian*

R. J. M. HOBBS, '09, *Clay*

Business Managers

W. T. BOYCE, '09, CHIEF, *Websterian*

AGNES KING, '09, *Phi*.

A. E. LINDLEY, '08, *Clay*.

Terms

One Year, \$1.00.

Single Copy, 15 Centst

All matter for publication should reach the editors not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding date of issue.

Advertising rates on application.

THE COLLEGIAN is entered at the post office at Guilford College N. C., as second-class matter.

VOL. XX.

MARCH, 1908.

NO. 5

Editorials.

Collegians Wanted. We hope that the loyal supporters of the COLLEGIAN will respond to the call made in our February issue for the missing numbers of the THE COLLEGIAN. It is very desirable that we should have a complete file of THE COLLEGIAN preserved here at the College, so if any of our readers have any one of the numbers advertised for please do not wait for some one else to move but notify us at once or forward the numbers which you have. All favors and information in regard to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Recent Labor Decisions. One of the most prominent and interesting topics of the recent periodicals is the comment on the decision against the labor unions, namely: regarding the boycott and concerning the rights of the employer. When the Sherman anti-trust bill became a law the labor unions hailed it as their deliverer. Why should they cry out against it now, because the Supreme Court has decided that the boycott shall be regarded as a restraint of trade?

Organized labor should realize that whenever either a corporation, labor union or individual disregards the law or arbitrarily interferes with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, the government must see to it that this injustice be stopped and must pay the slightest attention to the position or power of the corporation, union or individual but only to the one vital point—the question whether or not the conduct of individual or collection of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land.

The principle underlying the decision that the employer has a right to discharge the employee whenever he desires to do so; regardless of the fact that the employee is a member of a labor union must also be recognized by the labor unions before they can accomplish the end for which they should be working. It cannot be denied that labor unions have done a great deal for the benefit of the workingman, yet they cannot truly benefit him by imposing upon the rights of others. Labor may be organized in two ways. It may be organized as a producing body aiming to make the workman more efficient and raise his intellectual and moral standards, or it may be organized as a resisting and self-protecting body and seek for higher wages and greater privileges regardless of its own merits and the rights of others. It is only when it is organized as a producing body that it can become a power for the betterment of society and for good government.

Class Spirit. In every college and university we hear a great deal about "class spirit" and often see certain and various kinds of this spirit manifested in contests and rivalries among the classes. But, what is class spirit, in the

sense in which every student should think of it and practice it? What is the nature of true class spirit? Certainly it is not, or at least should not be a feeling of envy and hatred which one class may have for another—a desire of the sophomore e. g. to see the Freshman meet with misfortune and be completely humbled, because he is a freshman. Such a spirit or desire as the above mentioned should not find a place in the mind of any college student. Then, is it something that makes one class jealously watch the other classes and seek to outstrip them purely for the sake of being in the lead? Now we would not be understood as saying that one class should not do its best and try to win in all inter-class contests whether they be intellectual or physical; yet we wish to make it plain that class spirit, as we see it, does not consist in working to keep your class ahead of the other classes, rather it consists in loyal devotion to your class and on account of this devotion, seeking to bring in, to encourage, and to accomplish everything that will help to raise your class and your college to a higher plane of efficiency and perfection. We are glad to be able to say that the class spirit which holds predominance here at Guilford is of the right sort, yet we sometimes see flashes of the wrong sort. We hope, however, that the day will soon come when each class and society at Guilford will not seek to pull the other classes or societies down in order to get ahead of them.

Locals and Personals.

MARGARET DAVIS, D. WORTH ANDERSON.

Bessie Moore has applied to the president of the Junior class for membership.

Miss Osbourne says that she has read the book of Hezekiah.

Nancy Grantham, who was in school here last term, was married on the nineteenth of last month to Eugene Perkins, a former student here. THE COLLEGIAN extends to them congratulations.

The following girls have been chosen to represent the Philagoreans in their contest: Agnes King, Lucy White, Genie Bulla, Annie Mendenhall, Margaret Peele and Margaret Davis.

Miss Laura Worth and "Aunt Rhoda" have returned from a lengthy trip out West.

We are glad to say that Rufus M. Fitzgerald is recovering from the injuries sustained in gymnasium practice.

If any have been attacked by spring fever we hope they may soon recover.

Prof. Wilson is instructing his chemistry class in photography. He took a picture of the "bunch" and they are trying to develop it. He must have a good camera.

Mrs. A. N. Mendenhall is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Davis.

Dr. H. W. Sears gave a lecture here on the fourteenth of this month. It was one of the best things of the season. His subject was "More Taffy and Less Epitaphy."

The trustees met here on the fifth of this month and made plans for the new building and for repairing Founders.

Dr. Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College, gave a series of lectures here on the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth.

We are glad to see a new clock in the auditorium. Perhaps we will have shorter collections now.

Miss Benbow has been to Greensboro for a rest.

We are glad to have D. H. Couch home again. He expects to spend some time with his mother.

The following men will represent the "Webs" at their annual oratorical contest: W. T. Boyce, E. S. King, Leroy Miller, J. E. Sawyer, A. A. Dixon and H. D. White.

President Sharpless, of Haverford College, expects to visit Guilford soon.

See the Historical Anarchist, George Matton.

Rev. Eli Reese was at the College the 16th of March.

Miller, absentmindedly, gazing toward Founders: "In the spring a young man's fancy slightly turns to thoughts of love."

The Henry Clay Literary Society has chosen the following men to represent them in their annual oratorical contest: Chas. H. Lutterloh, C. C. Smithdeal, A. M. Bonner, T. F. Bulla and Henry Davis.

The Astronomy Class are seeing sights, both earthly and heavenly.

Our base ball team is doing some good practice work.

Among the recent visitors at the college were: Misses Emma King, Clara Boyd, Richardson, Mabel Freeman, Messrs. Carl Hill, Ralph Parker, Oscar Durland, Chase Idol, W. P. Henley, Eugene Coltrane.

D. M. C. A. Notes

W. T. B.

For several years the Young Men's Christian Association at Guilford College has conducted a series of meetings some time during the year. This year Dr. S. B. Crosland, a Moravian preacher of Winston-Salem, conducted the services February 3-7.

The meeting was the most successful of its kind we have ever had. Several days before the meeting began, a considerable number of young men organized themselves in a personal workers band and held group prayer-meetings every evening after supper in some student's room. We believe the effort was not in vain. It not only deepened the interest, unity and spiritual life of the ones engaged, but gave them a deeper concern for those about them, the result of which is always a more loving and tender disposition one toward another. Thus the whole foundation of the revival is strengthened. Mr. Crosland is an able speaker and knows how to deal with college men. Every address seemed to take greater proportions and sink deeper and deeper in the hearts of the large crowds of young men that came out to hear him.

Decisions were made from time to time until at the closing meeting, which was the most profound of all, some thirty-five or forty men took a definite stand for Christ. Twenty of these men were not Christians before. The decisions were made in a calm deliberate way and we believe that for the most part they were well grounded.

With this splendid success for which we are truly thankful to God, comes the greater responsibility to cultivate that which has been planted, for we are conscious of the fact that entering is not the ending of the race.

The Association through its delegates at the Raleigh conference planned to have five life service addresses given at different times during this spring term. The first of the series was conducted by Rev. Turrentine, of Greensboro, Thursday

evening, February 20th, on the subject: "Things that should influence a young man in choosing his life's work." The address was of the highest order, and was greatly enjoyed by all who heard him.

The officers which have been elected for the coming year are as follows: President, Wm. T. Boyce; vice-president, E. S. King; secretary, T. F. Bulla; treasurer, C. C. Smithdeal; Marshal, W. H. Sharp. The following men have been chosen as chairmen of committees: Bible Study, Leroy Miller; Religious Meetings, E. S. King; Mission Study, C. H. Luterloh; Membership, J. E. Sawyer; Finance, C. C. Smithdeal; Social, Leroy Briggs; Mission Sunday School, A. O. Mixon.

The last named committee is one that has just been added to our cabinet. The duty of this committee is to have full charge and control of the Sunday school work that is being conducted at the convict camps. There are two such camps within our reach containing anywhere from twenty-five to forty men to the camp, and we esteem it a privilege as well as a duty to give them the opportunity of refreshing their minds with the message of Christ and to help them if we can to a higher life.

On Thursday evening, the 9th, at our regular prayer-meeting the subject of systematic giving to raise money on the conference fund was presented by A. E. Lindley. The response was quite satisfactory.

We are glad to note the Bible study interest continues good. The two new classes that were organized after the new term began are doing good work and holding their numbers fairly well. We sincerely hope that the interest will not die toward the close of the term as is sometimes the case. To that end we ask every one that is interested in Bible study to put forth his efforts.

FACULTY-STUDENT BANQUET.

On the evening of February the fourteenth the faculty entertained the students. The entertainment consisted of a banquet given in the dining-room at Founders Hall. After everyone had sufficiently strengthened himself by partaking of the many good things that were set before him, the toastmaster, Professor S. H. Hodgkin gave the first toast on "The Guilford Students." Prof. J. Edwin Jay then responded to the sentiment "The Sunny South." Mr. Jay's speech was very interesting and appreciative. Mrs. Hobbs was next called on and given as the subject of her speech "Kings Halls," present, past and future. Mrs. Hobbs gave an interesting account of the history of "Old King Hall," which was destroyed by fire and also of the King Hall that was recently destroyed by the same agency. She devoted a part of her speech to the eulogy of Frances T. King, in honor of whom King Hall was named telling of many of noble qualities and of his unselfish devotion to the cause of education. The next toast was "The Guilford Girls" responded to by Henry A. Doak after which Miss Elsie E. White gave very fitting expression to her sentiments on "The Webs and Clays." Mr. N. Rush Hodgkin ended the speaking with a very pleasant speech, in response to "The Old Collection Room, May There Never Be Another." The students were highly pleased with the opportunity to partake of the hospitality of the faculty and sincerely hope that "The Faculty Banquet" will become a fixed event in the college calendar.

JUNIOR-SENIOR RECEPTION.

Along with the daily toil and "humdrum" of college life comes those occasions of pleasure and enjoyment so dear to every college student. There has been no occasion of more enjoyment, to those engaged in it, than the reception given by the class of '09, to the class of '08, on the evening of February the eleventh.

The first part of the reception was taken up with the literary exercises of the class. Mr. R. S. Doak, president of the

class, in his easy characteristic way presided. After the preliminary exercises we were favored with an instrumental solo by Miss King. This was followed by a recitation in which Miss Woody showed her splendid talent as a reciter. Then Mr. Hobbs, imbued with the prophetic power of the Delphic Oracle laid before the class of '08 their future destinies. We then withdrew to the dining hall, where we partook of the bounties of nature and '09 human skill combined. Professor Lindsay acted at toastmaster. His ready wit and chosen language suited the occasion. Mr. R. S. Doak, president of the junior class in a few words showed the possibilities of the senior class. Mr. Lindley, president of the senior class, followed. He spoke upon the spirit of the junior class. Speeches were also made by Misses Davis, '09, and Raiford, '08. Mr. Boyce, '09, closed with a few jocular remarks upon the seniors.

We believe that the class of '09 has more true class loyalty than any class here. Not only do they have spirit but they share their part of college duties. We trust that such social life as they have introduced into their class will be kept up by future classes.

Many of the toils and pleasures of our college days may be forgotten, but no member of the class of '08 will ever forget the evening spent with the class of '09.

SOPHOMORE-JUNIOR DEBATE.

The last of the series of Inter-class debates for this year was held here on Saturday night, February 22, between the Juniors and Sophomores. The Juniors proving victors. Their present class team consists of Messrs. Hobbs, Boyce and Hodgins. The debate was hotly contested and the spirit of the debaters as much as their argument made the discussion intensely interesting.

The Sophomore team composed of Messrs. Sawyer, Briggs and King, notwithstanding the fact that they made their debut this year, proved worthy of their opponents steel.

The question debated was, resolved: That the present distribution of the power between Federal and State Governments is not adapted to modern conditions and calls for a readjustment in the direction of further centralization.

The Sophomores battled for the affirmative, the Juniors for the negative.

Mr. John Sawyer opened the discussion for the Sophomores with a brief history of State rights theory as compared with that of centralization, using the Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian theories of government as the respective representatives of nationalization and State rights. He showed that the trend of events has ever been towards centralization, pointing out as examples the obscene literature enactment and the suppression of the Louisiana Lottery. Mr. Sawyer closed his speech with an eloquent appeal for nationalization as the only correction for existing conditions.

Mr. R. J. M. Hobbs first speaker for the Juniors, laid out the negative plan of attack. He attacked Mr. Sawyer's Hamiltonian theory and eloquently advocated Jefferson's policy. He declared that the advancement of conditions demand State government more than ever before, and that many of the so regarded national questions are only of local scope and should therefore be left to the local or State governments. Mr. Hobbs showed the difference between our national and State governments, declaring them two separate spheres of government, both mutually dependent, but the State government supreme. And lastly demonstrated the impossibility of further centralization, saying "the people detest any plan that robs them of any measure of their just heritage of power."

Mr. Leroy Briggs, second speaker for the Sophomores, continued in part his colleagues line of argument. He declared the constitution had been overstepped in order to meet modern conditions, giving as examples the meat inspection law and internal improvement appropriation. He advocated the amending of the constitution in reference to stretching and twisting it, and closed his speech by showing the conspicuous helplessness of the national government, and the position of contempt we must ultimately hold before the nations of the world since we

can not even guarantee to foreign powers their treaty right. As an example of this last statement he cited the San Francisco-Japanese trouble.

Mr. W. T. Boyce, second speaker for the Juniors, attacked his opponents argument and declared that the States can better control corporations than the national government. First because the conditions are best known to the people and can be best remedied by them. Second, that our diversified conditions calls for diversified laws. He said "No uniform laws give universal satisfaction." Next he declared that the State has full power over corporations and that they are regulated as fast as necessity demands it, using as examples the child labor and prohibition laws. Mr. Boyce closed his speech with a plea for State rights in the interest of the farmer, the small investor and local interests.

Mr. E. S. King, last speaker for the Sophomores made a very strong speech. He declared the pressing need of further centralization of power, especially in the suppression of such evils as the divorce conditions, regulation of trusts and railroads and insurance companies doing an inter-state business.

He presented some sound logical argument that the Juniors found hard to refute. In conclusion Mr. King reviewed briefly the argument of his side and laid their claims to the question before the judges in a very forceful manner. He fairly summed up the sentiment of his side in his closing words. "Shall we have one flag or 46."

Mr. N. R. Hodgins, closed the question for the Juniors. He restated the positions taken by his colleague and inumerated their chief divisions of argument. He himself then showed the danger to the masses of creative legislation by the national government and declared in view of the San Francisco-Japanese troubles it is by no means radical to conclude that further centralization will force social equality in the South.

He then named some of the dangers of centralized power, such as numberless committees increased lobby and such intricacies of government as to make graft and corruption comparatively easy.

Messrs. King and Boyce conducted the rebuttal for their respective sides both men making clear forceful speeches.

The judges were Mr. Chase Idol, O. V. Woosley and Miss Wilson. They voted two for the negative and one for affirmative. This was the decided debate of the series of three, and the winners will be presented with a silver cup.

EXCHANGES.

R. J. M. HOBBS.

The University Magazine, which has come to us for the first time since last spring is easily the best we have received this month. We hope that it may continue to come to us. Among the stories we are most interested in Jutt's Job. This story shows that an apparently worthless college sport can accomplish something if he only takes a notion. The College Newspaper is a good article on the trials of a college newspaper editor, giving reasons for publishing such a paper and the methods of procedure. However, in Dreamland, we fail to find anything of interest. On Being Polite is a bit of common sense that should be practical more widely. The Way of a Woman is a good story, both interesting and well executed. This issue fills the bill for a good magazine as it is both interesting and instructive.

It has been well said that a college is judged by its magazine (at least among other colleges) and it may be said with equal truth that a magazine is judged by its editorials. Hitherto we have not paid any special attention to the editorials of our exchanges. But we have given this department some notice this month. By reading the editorials we have learned more about what our sister colleges are actually doing, the kind of problems that they are confronted by and the way in which they solve them than we had at first supposed possible. However this study has not been all smooth sailing for indeed we sustained some wretched times, for instance when we found

a review of the second Thaw trial, speculation on the financial question, and on down to curling hair. The first of these we hoped never to hear tell of again, besides being extremely stale it is out of place in a college magazine. The second should be beyond the speculation of college journals, for even our senate cannot come to any satisfactory conclusion up on it. We will not discuss the third as it is not worth the time.

In the Red and White for January the editor gets out of his sphere when he makes a somewhat lengthy criticism of the college magazine, especially when there is a department reserved for work of this character. We find what seems to us to be a very funny coincidence in the University Life. During some inter-class contest, two outsiders got into a fight. These men knew nothing of the meaning of the class spirit and were in no way connected with the University. But still the editorial says they were fighting over class spirit. We cannot see any connection between the fight and class spirit at all, and why a fight between outsiders, probably arising from a bet, should affect either class or class spirit as a whole, we fail to see.

In the Trinity Archive there is a most interesting series of correspondence to Hon. Bedford Brown who was our distinguished U. S. Senator during the Civil War and Reconstruction. As well as being models of composition, much valuable information is given. This is followed by other articles of historic value, which make this issue a very interesting one. We seldom see a number given so completely to historical articles, but this is not out of place for a change. The only fault we find is one which is not often found in the Archive and that is the lack of verse.

We have one general criticism to make and that is the exchanges have been very late in arriving. We are also guilty of this fault along with our contemporaries. When this occurs with so many of our journals it throws the exchange work behind as part of ours is. We are glad to extend our thanks for our usual exchanges.

CLIPPINGS.

Why are you limping?

Oh, I sat down on the spur of the moment.

Teacher: "How dare you swear before me?"

Scholar: "How in thunder did I know you wanted to swear first."

"That old rocking chair," said Mrs. Uppson, proudly, "was brought over by one of my ancestors in the Mayflower."

"I see," rejoined the visitor. "One of the original Plymouth rockers, as it were."

INVOLVED.

Binks. "I notice that you have a thread tied round your finger. I suppose that is to remind you of something."

Jinks. "Not exactly. It is to remind my wife to ask me if I forgot something she told me to remember."

Flo was fond of Ebenezer—

"Eb" for short, she called her beau.

Talk of "Tides of Love!" Great Caesar!

You should watch them—Eb and Flo.

CHARGE OF THE WHITE BRIGADE.

Half a block, half a block,
Half a block onward,
Packed into trolley cars,
Rode the six hundred.
Maidens and matrons hale,
Tall spinters slim and pale.
On to the "White Goods Sale,"
Rode the six hundred.

Autos to right of them,
Hansoms to left of them,
City drays 'round about them,
Rattled and thundered.

Forward thro' all the roar,
On thro' the crowd they bore,
To the "Bargain Store,"
Rode the six hundred.

When at that mart of trade,
Stern-faced and unafraid,
Oh! the wild charge they made,
All the clerks wondered.
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to pacify
All the six hundred.

On bargains still intent,
Homeward the buyers went,
With cash and patience spent,
And friendships sundered.
What tho' their hats show dents—
What tho' their gowns show rents,
They have saved their thirty cents;
Noble six hundred!

—Ex.

Directory.

Guilford College.

L. L. HOBBS, PRESIDENT.

GEO. W. WHITE, TREASURER.

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Esther Ivey, Secretary

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Young Women's Christian Association.

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E. J. White, Base Ball Capt.

Ovid Jones, Track Manager

R. E. Dalton, Tennis Manager

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E. S. King, President

Pearl Gordan, Secretary

JUNIOR

R. S. Doak, President

Annie Mendenhall, Secretary

FRESHMAN.

A. J. Neave, President

Cecile Edwards, Secretary

The Guilford Collegian.

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APRIL, 1908.

NO. 6

THE DEATH PENALTY.

HUGH D. WHITE.

"To take the life of a fellow creature is to exert the utmost power that man can possess over man." It is to perform an action, the most serious and awful, that a human being can perform. Yet, in all ages, this deed has been performed by both state and individual. The deed committed by the individual is called murder; while that committed by the state is called punishment.

The highest aim possible, in any penal code, is to rid society of crime. Since to extirpate crime is practically impossible, all existing penal codes must content themselves with an effort to repress crime. And since crimes are committed by men, they can only be repressed or prevented by the exercise of some restraining influence or power, on the men who committed them. We may conclude then that all punishment should be inflicted to such a degree that the offender will be caused to repent and prevent others from committing a like crime. Reformation and example should be the ends towards which all punishment should tend. But the "death penalty" regards only one of these. The only end consulted in taking the life of the offender is that of example to other men.

In all ages, as far back as we know the history of man the "death penalty" has been used as a punishment. Look at the latest newspapers and you will see that it is still being inflicted. If it appears to have been a more general custom as nations emerged from their conditions of barbarism, it is only because the barbarians were accustomed to take the law in

their own hands. When the government undertook to punish all crimes and thus do away with private vengeance, it seemed natural that society should avenge itself for crime, by the death of the criminal, and when public vindictiveness sought to restrain malefactors by intimidation, an endeavor was made to inspire horror by means of torture. It was not enough that nearly all crimes were punished by death; the penalty was aggravated by torture, the most horrible that the fertile imagination of man could invent. Such was the example of "capital punishment," as presented by our barbarous forefathers.

In the good old days of England more than a hundred offences were punished by death. Still crime did not cease, nor was it deterred. During six successive years crimes increased from 1,705 to 2,247 in spite of the death penalty, while those from which the death penalty had been removed decreased from 4,662 to 4,292 during the same time.

Less than a quarter of a century ago hanging was done in public in the most conspicuous place possible. A public holiday was made of a hanging day so that everybody might come and profit by the example. But never was there so much crime committed as there was after these public hangings. The sight of a sheriff, a doctor, and a clergyman killing a man proved to have a fearfully hardening effect on those whom it was intended to intimidate. Not only did it awaken a spirit of revenge, but it seldom failed to lower their estimate of human life and render them less afraid to take it away in turn. This is the legitimate process of the mind in everything.

But public executions have ceased to be. Today the malefactor is executed with the utmost secrecy, lest some evil come to society by a sight so debasing. Yet these secret examples result in almost as much evil as those public ones of the past. The fact that a man's life is at stake, tends to draw out legal proceedings. One by one, the horrible details of the crime are brought before the public. Then, too, there is a morbid interest taken in the condemned. Every detail of his waning existence takes on a peculiar importance. How he sleeps, what he eats, when he takes his exercise, all this coupled with the silly doggerel which he writes, and interviews with him on any

subject or no subject, are printed by the daily press and scattered broadcast in the land, keeping the crime ever alive and present in the minds of men. Then by the most revolting act of all—the execution—every one of the cruel details of the crime are stamped indelibly on the memory of the people. Those persons who get their ideals from trashy literature and cheap theaters finally get it into their silly heads that the criminal is a hero. Thus it is that society sets loose an ever increasing stream of morbid, maudlin, sentimentalism, which makes it almost impossible that the spirit of murder should ever be eradicated from the world.

There is an argument that capital punishment is necessary in order that the state may protect itself against its murderers. The only condition, however, on which the law will permit a citizen to kill is that he is in eminent danger and has no other escape. If there is an escape the law will not justify his killing in self-defense. The individual may use any weapon at hand to defend himself, but after he has escaped or been rescued, he cannot, under the fiction of self-defense, destroy his assailant. Then since states of today are founded on a firm basis and need no longer fear the power and tyranny of one man; and since the state is composed of individuals, this doctrine should apply to state as well as to individual.

Again the state pretends to believe that killing is wrong, for it prohibits it by a statute. But in the very next line of its law, it qualifies its belief by declaring that it is right that one man should be killed who has killed another. That is, the state by a second killing attempts to enforce it upon the minds of its citizens that it is wrong to kill. This method, however, always leaves at least one man who has killed another, the sheriff or the warden.

Now who is responsible for this last killing? Can the warden be wholly to blame? The judge was told by the jury to tell the warden to kill the man; and the jury had been urged by the prosecutor to have the man killed. But the prosecutor had only said that the man ought to be killed, he had nothing to do with whether the man should be killed or not. The jury decided that, washed its hands and passed the man on to the

judge, who washed his hands and passed him on to the warden, who washed his hands—literaly stained with blood—and passed him on to God.

Closely allied with this inconsistency of the state is that almost incredible inconsistency of society as a whole. That we make our murderers is a fact that cannot be denied. In our greed and avarice we deny children the sunlight, send them into the factories to work, pen them like pigs in the filthy tenements of the city, place saloons and gambling hells in their midst and scatter broadcast among them the pernicious literature of yellow journalism and the death-dealing cigarette. It is with such abominations as these that we stunt their minds and bodies, then a few years later put them into prison or to death for what we made them. And in driving them there our criminal laws take no account of inherited tendency, of the relative power of temptation and resistance, of the opportunities of the individual, his moral and and his intellectual training, of his environments, of the economic stress to which he has been subject, or of society's responsibility. We talk glibly of guilt and innocence, but their true significance we do not and cannot know. Only Omniscience, who sounds the depths of the human soul, can distinguish between them.

Experience has demonstrated that those punishments which merely terrify, are the least efficient; while those which tend to reform are the most so. Nevertheless we go on blindly inflicting the irrevocable death penalty. "We try to hurt and never help." "We go on wantonly wasting human lives and deforming human souls and call it civilization." Now in the face of all this will we not have to admit that capital punishment is founded on a savage spirit of revenge. If proof were lacking, one has only to refer to the newspaper editorials, to the spirit of the crowd that attends the murder trials, to the general sentiment about town and lastly, to the final appeal of the prosecutor, to the jury, to have sympathy for the murdered victim and him alone.

But society shrinks from admitting this spirit and though the old practice has been retained, new excuses have been invented to retain it. And when we see that these excuses are

both hypocritical and false, it becomes clear why lynching and hanging go together, not because cruel crimes cause cruel punishments, but because the same low spirit of the people, produce both crimes and punishment. The spirit that was in the murderer's heart is like to that in the society that kills the murderer. No good can ever come from a spirit that is an accumulation of hatred and revenge, and just so long as this spirit remains in the world just so long will there be killing in this world.

In the light of the "Christian era," capital punishment can find no justification. Though society, though the state, though the law may absolve the executioner from punishment, though it may guarantee him immunity, though it may say it will take the responsibility, society cannot change the higher law. For there is a principle that has its origin in the very bosom of God—where the great mystery of life resides—which declares that it is wrong to kill. And no human law can alter this divine law. It does not make killing right because the state orders it to be done. The executioner may escape man's law—and does—but he cannot escape the law of God. For in the end, when you steal in the depth of the night down to that little corner of the death chamber, where stands the electric chair under the old, abandoned gallows, and strap a murderer in it and switch on the current, you kill a man; and the warden that switches on the current does a murder; and the state does a murder; and you and I, as units comprising that state and having a stock in that electric chair, participate in a hideous crime and we, too, do a murder. We may be squeamish, we may say that we would not switch on the current—as indeed we would not, but they are only cowards who hire another man to do a horrible deed which they would not do themselves.

"The Divine Word was given on Sinai amid the thunders and the lightnings, 'Man shalt do no murder.'" "That word, in gentle speech, far more searching and binding is whispered through the "Christian era" from the lips of him, who died to save life. And whenever a human life is slain on the field of battle; or taken in the name of society, or murdered in the

interest of the wealthy, His woundings are repeated and His teachings trampled under foot. "The simple fact should ever be kept in mind, "Life is of God.' To take, as to give it is His prerogative."

MILADY'S KERCHIEF.

Did you ever study a woman's handkerchief. If not you'd better begin for though much of her individuality is displayed in the kind of handkerchief she has, yet far more is in the way she uses it.

When you see one of these bits which are all lace and drawn work except a tiny square in the middle, about the size of the palm of your hand—the sensible sigh "oh dear!" and the silly say "How pretty!" Which are you?

When your girl keeps her handkerchief constantly in view, she does so from one of three reasons.

Suppose she's in a contest and has her handkerchief wadded in her hand and even forgets to leave it at her seat when she speaks, then you may know she is trying to wad all her nervousness into that tiny bit of linen.

If she is entertaining you and keeps playing with her handkerchief, measuring it from corner to corner she is no doubt weighing you in the balance and the scales may tip in favor of the other fellow, but it is hardly likely you'd better beware, anyway. If she flirts her kerchief about and occasionally perhaps frequently brings it to her mouth, you'd better watch her, for her handkerchief may thus conceal the "laugh in her sleeve" which she could not keep also from her lips—I'd try another girl.

Now all this has nothing to do with handkerchief flirtation for the writer knows nothing and cares less about that, but is dealing with the cold hard facts of observation. When milady's kerchief is unduly saturated with (I'll not say musk) but with the very best rose water, where do you put her. Alas! you say that's too much of a good thing.

But when milady possesses a good sensible square of linen,

and keeps it properly in its place or while rather nervously measuring its lengths scans you with a mischievous, coy look and a pleased smile about her lips, then you may know that she has on her prettiest ribbons and best looks and that you are the one that she likes the best, and that there is a smouldering "yes" waiting to burst into flame provided you face it with sufficient nobility of character and genuine devotion. So young man you'd better study milay's kerchief and it will help you much in "learning the lesson of life, the sad, sad lesson of loving."

S.

THE GUILFORD COLLEGE CAMPUS CLUB.

Surely the location of Guilford College was wisely chosen by the founders of the institution. The natural grove of oaks in front of Founders' Hall, the background of pines, the level front and the gently sloping knoll to the west with the little ravine at its base, and the undulating stretch to the east, give effective and pleasing variety to the scenery and afford excellent opportunity for the skill of the landscape architect.

Nature has done much for us and invites us to co-operate in making it as beautiful as is possible. We believe that many of the readers of the COLLEGIAN and the friends of Guilford will be glad to know that a club for the improvement of the campus has been organized and has already gone to work.

The first effort was to remove some of the unsightly objects; and so among other things the dead locusts along the front drive have disappeared.

Some tile, the gift of Mr. Boren, have been secured for the campus to be used as receptacles of waste papers, etc. Arrangements are being made for grass, planting flowers, shrubbery and trees. Other work will be taken up as fast as time and means will admit.

Ten dollars have been received by the treasurer, Miss Edith Sharpless, with which we hope to accomplish wonders, but not all. Any donations of money, seeds, flowers, shrubs, or anything that will beautify will be gladly received.

We are hoping some day to see the campus enclosed by a

privet hedge, and that will require plants and wire to protect it. It will also call for a handsome gate-way with stone posts for an entrance. Will not some of Guilford's loyal students and friends see that all the necessary material for such improvements is furnished?

All are cordially invited to co-operate in this work. Any donations may be sent to Miss Sallie Benbow or Miss Edith Sharpless.

The Guilford Collegian.

Published Monthly by the

Henry Clay, Philagorean and Websterian Literary Societies

Editors

H. A. DOAK, '08, CHIEF, *Clay*.

ELSIE E. WHITE, '08, *Phi*.

G. W. BRADSHAW, '08, *Websterian*

Associate Editors

MARGARET DAVIS, '09, *Phi*. D. WORTH ANDERSON, '10, *Websterian*

R. J. M. HOBBS, '09, *Clay*

Business Managers

W. T. BOYCE, '09, CHIEF, *Websterian*

AGNES KING, '09, *Phi*.

A. E. LINDLEY, '08, *Clay*.

Terms

One Year, \$1.00.

Single Copy, 15 Centst

All matter for publication should reach the editors not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding date of issue.

Advertising rates on application.

THE COLLEGIAN is entered at the post office at Guilford College N. C., as second-class matter.

VOL. XX.

APRIL, 1908.

NO. 6

Editorials.

With this issue of THE COLLEGIAN, the present staff makes its last appearance. We owe some apologies to the students for the deficient issues that we have put out this year, yet we believe that something has been accomplished. We have a better idea than ever before of what a college magazine should be. We are better acquainted with the colleges of the South, and know more about the work that they are doing. We have often been strengthened by the strong articles and editorials that have come with the exchanges to our table.

And, before we turn the work over to the new staff, we wish

to extend our thanks to all those who have aided us this year—to the faculty for the co-operation which they are always so willing to give us, to the students for their support, both literary and financial, and to our many friends who have aided us by advertising on our pages.

And now before we close we extend a hearty congratulation to the new staff. They have been well chosen, and with the support of the college and its friends we are confident that our magazine in the coming year will far surpass its present standard. If at any time we can be of some service to you in solving the many problems that you are sure to meet, remember that we will be glad to do so. Wishing you every success we leave the work in your charge.

It has been said that a college training consists of the development of the three parts of the man—the spiritual, the intellectual, and the physical. No man can call himself thoroughly educated unless he is developed along each of these lines. Laying aside the first and second we find that there is a great lack in the proper development of the physical part of man. The other two seem in a great measure to rest upon the third. Without having the body in a healthy condition the mind is inactive and it follows that the spiritual life is greatly hindered.

What kind of training are we to have? Is there no other athletic sport except base-ball? The writer is thoroughly interested in base-ball. But is there no other exercise for the development of the human body? Now every fellow cannot play base-ball, but there are plenty of other athletic sports to indulge in, such as tennis and field-day exercises. To see a crowd of fellows “lounging” around the diamond every afternoon, with apparently nothing to do, from March until June, and never entering into any sport whatever, we are obliged to say they have missed the true foundation of a college training. With such a start doubtless they will never have the incentive to get a full college training.

Among the numerous advantages of the small college (the term includes nearly all the southern colleges), perhaps the greatest advantage of all is the opportunity that the students and teachers have for association with one another. In the large colleges and universities where the student rarely if ever becomes acquainted with his instructor, he misses the opportunity of association and fellowship with some of the best and noblest men with whom he may come in contact during his entire life.

Many failures and much dissatisfaction in college life can be directly traced to misunderstandings between students and teachers. Too often the student regards his teacher as a mere task-master, whom it is perfectly legitimate to "beat" every time there is an opportunity offered for doing so. Of course this evil is not entirely eliminated in our small colleges, but the conditions are favorable for its elimination. The teacher has (or should have) no desire and no occasion to live a secluded life, and hold himself aloof from the enjoyments and society and friendship of his students.

When the teacher associates with the students outside of the class room, he learns their nature and the standpoint from which they look at things, and is in a much better position to adapt his instruction so that they can most easily assimilate it. On the other hand the students learn that the teacher is not their enemy but their friend, and that he is not trying to "flunk" them but is doing all in his power to aid and encourage each one of them. Let every student seek to exercise and emphasize this spirit, and he will find that his college life will become more pleasant, and mean more to him.

Locals and Personals

Waller Nicholson, '07, is at home for a rest.

The victory of our base-ball team over Davidson was celebrated by a bonfire on the old ball field.

The sock social given under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. was a success. The association realized about ten dollars from it.

President Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford, gave two very interesting lectures here on April 4th.

A club consisting of the ladies of the faculty has been formed for the purpose of improving the campus and already some good results are to be seen.

A new organization, The Widows' Club. For information ask the right one at Founders.

✓ David Couch has taken charge of the electric plant here.

Louis Hobbs, '07 spent a short time at home while on a base ball trip. He is doing good work on the University team.

Miss Jackson (while on a walk)—“If we had brought our hooks and eyes along we could go fishing.”

One of the Juniors cannot understand why he is mistaken for a Freshman.

A Freshman, on being asked why she went to morning watch for the first time replied that she was going to have a final examination that day.

Guilford was represented at the State Sunday School convention by Annie Mendenhall, Pearl Gordon, Alva Lindley and George Bradshaw.

Two girls at Founders set a rat-trap and then sat up all night to watch the rats get caught.

Misses Lena and Dell Grimes, of Lexington, and Miss Bessie Watson, of Greensboro, visited friends at the college on the twelfth.

We are glad to see Rufus Fitzgerald able to be out again. He and his brother Ben visited the college on the 28th.

Mrs. Horace King, of Concord, spent a few days with her daughter, Agnes

D. W. C. A. Notes

One of the richest treats which the Y. W. C. A. has had this year was a series of meetings held by Dr. S. B. Crosland. The meetings were very interesting and well attended. Although there was no particular demonstration at the time, we feel that our spiritual life has been deepened and that more interest has been manifest.

The new cabinet has begun work in earnest. The committees are well organized and everything is moving along nicely. It is composed of the following officers: President, Agnes King; vice-president, Lucy White; secretary, Gertrude Frazier; treasurer, Anna Mendenhall. The chairmen of committees are: Bible study, Alice Dixon; Mission study, Fannie Sue Griffith; Devotional, Esther Ivey; Membership, Lucy White; social, Ethel Hodgin; finance, Anna Mendenhall; inter-collegiate, Pearl Gordon.

An enjoyable social affair was a leap year sock social, given by the Y. W. C. A., on March 28, at eight o'clock in West Hall. Little socks with invitations like the following were sent out to all the students:

"This little sock we give to you
Is not for you to wear,
Please multiply your size by two
And place therein with care
In dimes or in cents,
Just twice the number that you wear,
(We hope it is immense.)
"So if you wear a number 10
You owe us 20, see?
Which dropped within the little sock
Will fill our hearts with glee.
'Tis all we ask, it isn't much,
And hardly any trouble,
But if you only have one foot
We'll surely charge you double.

"So don't forget the day and date,
We'll answer when you knock,
Or if by chance you cannot come,
Be sure you send your sock."

There was a large crowd present. Hemming aprons and refreshments were the features of the evening.

As is the custom, all three of the Bible classes have stopped. Thy have had an enrollement of sixty-five (65) with an average attendance of fifty (50). We know that no little good has been accomplished through them.

During the last two months we have had some good religious meetings. Among them were, "The Religion of Unspottedness" led by Elsie White and "Influence" by Janie Brown.

THE WEBSTERIAN ORATORICAL CONTEST.

On Saturday evening, April 11th, the Websterian Society held its twenty-second annual oratorical contest. Mr. W. E. Younts, the presiding officer, after welcoming the audience in behalf of the society, and making a few preliminary remarks, announced the first oration, "An American Undertaking" by Edward S. King. Mr. King gave a short history of the Panama canal, pointing out some of the engineering feats and difficulties that have been accomplished. He showed the value of the canal to our navy and to American commerce. The second oration, "The South—The Hope of the Nation" was delivered by John E. Sawyer. Mr. Sawyer brought out very eloquently the progress of the South. He showed also that she has always shared the burdens and responsibilities of the nation, and that she has been and will be in times of social, political and religious crises, the salvation of our nation.

The next oration, subject, "The Death Penalty," was delivered by Hugh D. White. The reader will find this oration in this number of THE COLLEGIAN.

The fourth number was a song by the Websterian Quartette,

which was well rendered by Messrs. James Anderson, Worth Anderson, Julian White and Gurney Briggs. Following this an oration entitled "The Trust Problem" was delivered by Leroy Miller. The speaker attacked the many evils of trusts, and made a plea for better legislation to restrict their methods, which for the past decade have lessened the freedom of small capitalists and which are so detrimental to the common people.

The fifth orator, Alfred A. Dixon, chose for his subject "The Anglo-Saxon Race." In eloquent language Mr. Dixon showed the weaknesses of ancient nations. He gave the origin and growth, the economic, political and religious improvement of the Anglo-Saxon race, placing it as the predominant one of the world's races.

The last oration of the evening, "Public Schools in the South," was delivered by Wm. T. Boyce. He opened his oration by showing the remarkable development of the South during the past few years. He pictured the claims that this development is making for an educated people, showing very conclusively the weaknesses of our present public school system to meet these claims. He closed with an appeal for better public schools and more strong teachers and leaders, so that the youth of our Southland may prepare for the work that is before them.

The last number on the program was a solo, very beautifully rendered by Miss Marguerite Cartland.

When the closing oration was finished the audience was in doubt as to who most deserved the prize. The judges, Prof. W. H. Swift, Mr. Addison Hodgkin, and Dr. E. S. Crosland, retired, and after considerable deliberation, Dr. Crosland returned to announce the successful orator. In a few well-chosen words, he awarded the prize, a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, mounted on a stand to Mr. H. D. White.

Mr. G. W. Bradshaw serving as chief marshal for the evening was assisted by R. E. Dalton, Leroy Briggs, J. E. White and A. G. Otwell.

The subjects of the orations were each well treated and

well delivered, and the contest on a whole was the best ever given by the society. We would say further that although the society has suffered greatly from the loss of its hall, and the handy reference books of the library, the year now closing has been one of the most successful in its history.

Exchanges

R. J. M. HOBBS.

As this is the last issue the present staff is to publish, it may be well to take a backward glance over the work of the past year. We will say in the first place that it has been time delightfully spent; it is therefore with some reluctance that we leave this position. There are of course pleasures and annoyances attached to everything that we undertake, but in this case the good outweighs by far the evil. The Exchange editor, as no other member of the staff, comes in touch with the other colleges through their magazines, and in this way friendships are formed which one hates to tear away from all of a sudden. We hope that no writer of any material criticized by us will become discouraged and abandon the duty of trying to write. However we make no apology for what has been said. No amateur is perfect in the art of writing, therefore we should not be discouraged at a few pointed criticisms made by other magazines, but be ready to grasp any point in a criticism that may disclose hitherto unrecognized faults, which can be remedied by a little thought.

Truly we have come across much this year that is commonplace. Many stories that end in the way too well known to bear repeating, and much verse that hardly deserved a place in college publications. But we have not failed to find also much material that is of a high order, and must reflect great credit upon its authors. As a whole there has been more good than bad matter found.

We place the Carolinian foremost among the exchanges received this month. To say the least it is well-balanced, interesting and contains material meriting high praise. "The Fugitive" is a good story, the kind we like to read. It contains a clever plot effectively handled. The Congaree is a splendid poem, beautifully written; it is among the best we have seen this year. We read "The Confederacy's Place in Future History" with a great deal of interest; it is a clear,

forceful, argumentative essay, deserving careful study. There is however one point in this issue which is open to adverse criticism, and that is "As Seen in a Mirror." It appears that this publication would have been greatly improved without such a department. We all know that The Carolinian is a fairly good magazine, but why sing your own praises?

The Wake Forest Student comes to us as usual, well filled with material arranged in an attractive style. The leading story is well above the average, but as the author said it would be, is hard to believe that it is a true one. However, it is exciting, and well worked out. The remaining fiction is hardly up to the standard as the plots are very improbable and handled somewhat awkwardly. The "Safeguard of the Republic" is a commendable article, treating the subject of education. The verse of this number is fairly good. The Lull being in our estimation the best.

The State Normal Magazine is especially good this month. It contains none of the light love stories so frequently seen, but there is no lack of fiction. This is a very commendable feature of the magazine. The stories are short and for the most part depict scenery, nevertheless they are well done. The Life Saving Service on Our Coast is an interesting description of the work and surroundings of the heroes who are engaged in that service. The Fine Art of Fishing is also an appreciative article on the science and pleasures of angling. We notice that the State Normal Magazine is in the same dilemma concerning poetry that the COLLEGIAN is. It is to be hoped that this dearth of verse will not continue much longer.

We gladly acknowledge receipt of the following. The Haverfordian, The Phenix, The Earlhamite, The Trinity Archive, The Red and White, The Acorn, St. Mary's Muse, Penn Chronicle, The Crescent, Clemson College Chronicle, The Palmetto, Buff and Blue, George School Ides, The College Message, Randolph Macon Monthly, Georgia Tech, Brown Alumni Monthly.

Clippings.

THE NEW CEREMONY.

Wilt thou take her for thy pard,
 For better or for worse;
 To have, to hold, to fondly guard
 Till hauled off in a hearse?

Wilt thou comfort and support
 Her father and her mother,
 Her Aunt Jemima, Uncle John,
 Three sisters and a brother?

Wilt thou let her have her way,
 Consult her many wishes,
 Make the fires every day,
 And help he with the dishes?

At this his face grew pale and blank;
 It was too late to jilt,
 So at the chapel door he sank,
 And sadly smiled I *wilt*. —*Ex.*

A PRECEPTORIAL.

"First nominative, amor, love,
 Amoris next we find it."
 "I know this lesson," yawned the maid,
 "I often have declined it."
 —The Tiger.

The maiden sorrowfully milked the goat,
 And pensively turned to mutter:
 "I wish you'd turn to milk, you brute!"
 But the animal turned to butt'er. —*Ex.*

THE FIRST-YEAR MAN.

When I see a youth with his pants turned up and his beautiful
socks on view,
And over one eye perched a little round hat, with a ribbon of
mauve or blue,
And the fourteen rings and the seven pins that he got at his
dear prep. school,
Why, it strikes a chord—I say: “O Lord! was I ever that big
a fool?”

When I see a youth with his gloves turned down and a cigar-
ette stuck in his face,
And a loud check coat and a horse-cloth vest and a half-an-
inch shoelace,
And a bunch of hair that hides his ears and a line of sense-
less drool,
Then I paw the sward as I say: “O Lord! was I ever that big
a fool?”
—Ex.

Base Ball.

We opened our base-ball season on March 26, by defeating "Pat" Murrow's team from Elon College 4 to 0; and followed up by defeating the strong Lafayette College team two games (March 28 and 30). We were especially pleased at the result of these two games because Lafayette captured two games from us last year and also because it showed us the strength of our team in comparison with the other state colleges. The game with A. & M. College (April 3) proved that our hopes for state championship were not unfounded. Then followed on the next day the victory over University of N. C., and the next week added two more victories to our credit, one over Rutherford College, April 7, and one over Davidson College, April 8. This same week also brought us our only defeat of the season thus far. We lost this game to Villa Nova college. In almost every game we have taken the lead from the start and held it throughout the game. Sam Price has sustained his record as a pitcher and "Dick" Hobbs has proved himself to be the peer of the best of young college pitchers. Little can be said, however, in commendation of one player more than of another. Each one is playing his own position and also helping the other fellow to play his, and we all know that when a team is imbued with this sort of spirit it is bound to win. Below will be found the tabulated score of each game:

GUILFORD VS. ELON, AT GUILFORD, MARCH 26.

Elon								Guilford							
	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.		AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Cates, c.	4	0	0	0	8	1	0	White, 2b. ..	3	1	1	1	2	4	0
Horner, l. f. . .	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	C. Doak, 3b. . .	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
Murrow, 1b. . .	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	Hill, s.s.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Watson, 3b. . .	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	Price, r.f. ...	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cowell, p. ...	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	Sharpe, c. ...	4	1	1	0	11	3	0
Isley, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Anderson, 1b. .	4	2	3	0	13	0	0
Lutterloh, 2b. .	3	0	0	0	6	1	1	Webb, c.f. ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malone, c. f. . .	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	R. Doak, l.f. . .	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Elder, s.s.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	Hobbs, p. ...	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total ...	29	0	1	0	24	6	3	Total	32	4	7	2	27	10	0

Stolen bases, R. Doak, 2, Anderson; two-base hits, Anderson; struck out by Hobbs, 11, Cowell 8; bases on balls by Hobbs 0, Cowell 2.

GUILFORD VS. LAFAYETTE, AT GREENSBORO, MARCH 28-30.

Lafayette

AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.

Kelly, r.f. ...	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Schneider, p..	3	0	2	1	0	3	0
Peters, 1b. ..	4	1	0	0	9	1	0
Swank,							
Edwards, s.s.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Long, 3b. ...	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
McCoa, c.f. ..	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Guthrie, 2b..	3	0	0	0	3	2	0
Matson, c. ...	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Kohler, l.f. ..	3	0	0	0	3	0	0

Total	29	2	2	1	27	7	1
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AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.

Kelley, r.f....	4	2	1	0	1	1	0
Schneider, c.f. ss	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Swank, p.							
Conover, c.f.	4	2	1	0	0	5	0
Edwards, 1b..	2	1	1	0	13	0	1
Peters, s.s.-p..	5	0	0	0	2	5	1
Long, 3b. ...	3	0	1	2	1	2	1
Guthrie, 2b..	3	1	0	0	3	1	1
Matson, c. ...	4	1	1	1	8	2	0
Kohler, l.f. ..	5	1	1	0	0	0	0

Total	34	8	7	4	27	16	4
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Guilford

AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.

White, 2b. ...	5	1	1	0	2	4	0
C. Doak, 3b..	4	0	0	1	0	2	1
Hill, s.s.	2	2	0	0	1	4	0
Lindsay, r.f...	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
Price, p.	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Sharpe, c. ...	4	0	1	0	11	0	1
Anderson, 1b.	3	0	0	0	11	0	0
R. Doak, l.f..	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Webb, c.f. ...	3	0	1	1	1	0	0

Total	31	3	6	3	27	12	2
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AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.

White, 2b. ...	6	1	4	0	4	3	0
C. Doak, 3b..	4	3	3	0	1	2	1
Hill, s.s.	5	1	1	0	2	4	0
Lindsay, r.f...	5	2	1	0	0	0	0
Price, c.f.-p..	5	0	3	1	1	0	0
Sharpe, c. ...	6	2	1	0	9	0	0
Anderson, 1b..	4	1	1	0	9	0	1
R. Doak, l.f..	5	0	1	0	3	0	0
Hobbs, p.-c.f..	4	1	1	1	0	4	0

Total	45	11	16	2	27	13	2
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Summary first game—Stolen bases, White, 2; two-base hits, Lindsay, 2; double play, White to Hill to Anderson; struck out by Price, 10, Schneider 4; bases on balls, Price 1, Schneider 3.

Second game—Stolen bases, Kelley 2, Edwards, C. Doak, Lindsay, Sharpe; two-base hits, Price, White; double plays, Hobbs to White to Anderson; struck out by Swank 3, Peters 3, Hobbs 3, Price 3; bases on balls by Swank 2, Hobbs 4; hit by pitcher by Hobbs 4, Swank 2.

GUILFORD VS. A. & M. COLLEGE, AT GREENSBORO, APRIL 3.

A. & M.								Guilford							
AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.		AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	
Abernathy, 2b.	4	0	2	0	1	3	0	White, 2b....	4	1	0	0	0	2	0
Ross, r.f.	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	C. Doak, 3b...	3	1	0	1	1	2	0
Farmer, 3b....	4	0	1	0	1	3	0	Hill, s.s.	2	1	1	1	1	3	0
Thompson, c..	3	0	0	1	6	1	0	Price, r.f.	4	1	0	1	1	1	0
Fox, 1b.	4	0	0	0	15	0	0	Sharpe, c. ...	3	0	1	1	8	0	0
Council, c.f...	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	Anderson, 1b.	4	0	0	0	14	0	1
Seifert, s.s....	4	1	1	0	3	2	4	R. Doak, l.f..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris, l.f. ...	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	Webb, c.f. ...	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
Cline, p.	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	Hobbs, p. ...	3	0	1	1	1	8	0
Total	31	2	7	3	27	11	8	Total	31	5	4	5	27	16	1

Summary: Stolen bases, Farmer 2, Fox, White; two-base hits, Hill, Seifert; struck out by Hobbs 7, Cline 4 bases on balls by Cline 4.

GUILFORD VS. UNIVERSITY N. C. AT GREENSBORO, APRIL 4.

U. N. C.								Guilford							
AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.		AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	
Montgomery, 2b	3	0	1	0	4	1	0	White, 2b....	3	1	0	1	3	1	1
James, 3b....	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	C. Doak, 3b..	4	0	2	0	2	3	0
Fountain, s.s..	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	Hill, s.s.	5	1	1	0	2	1	0
L. Hobbs, c...	4	0	1	0	11	4	4	Price, p.	5	1	3	0	1	7	0
Hamilton, 1b..	4	0	1	0	9	0	0	Sharpe, c. ...	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
Stewart, p....	3	0	1	0	2	5	1	Anderson, 1b..	4	0	1	0	13	0	0
Fulenweider, l.f	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	R. Doak, l.f..	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hackney, c.f..	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Webb, c.f. ...	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tillet, r.f....	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	R. Hobbs, r.f..	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	6	0	27	12	6	Total	37	4	8	1	27	16	1

Summary: Stolen bases, Hill, White, Stewart; two-base hits, James 2, Montgomery, R. Hobbs, C. Doak; double play, Stewart to Montgomery; struck out by Price 5, Stewart 8; bases on balls by Price 1, Stewart 1.

GUILFORD VS. RUTHERFORD, AT WINSTON-SALEM, APRIL 7.

Rutherford								Guilford							
AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.		AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	
Houston, l.f...	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	White, 2b. ..	3	0	0	1	1	5	0
Dalton, c. ...	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	C. Doak, 3b...	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
A. Smith, 3b..	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	Hill, s.s.	4	1	1	0	3	3	0
Williams, 2b..	4	0	0	0	3	3	1	Price, r.f. ...	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crisp, p.	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	Anderson, 1b..	4	0	0	0	15	0	0
Perry, 1b. ...	3	0	1	0	14	0	0	R. Doak, l.f...	4	0	2	0	1	0	0
M. Smith, s.s.	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	Hobbs, p. ...	4	1	0	0	0	1	2
Miller, c.f. ..	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	Cambo, c.f. ..	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Price, r.f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	Stewart, c. ...	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Total	30	0	1	0	27	13	3	Total	31	2	4	2	27	12	2

Summary: Stolen bases, C. Doak; two-base hit, Hill; three-base hit, Price; double plays, C. Doak to White to Anderson; A. Smith to Perry; struck out by Hobbs 5, Crisp 2.

GUILFORD VS. DAVIDSON, AT CHARLOTTE, APRIL 8.

Davidson								Guilford							
AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.		AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	
McClure, c.f..	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	White, 2b. ...	3	1	0	0	5	4	0
Klutz, l.f.f. ...	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	C. Doak, 3b..	5	1	2	0	1	3	0
Sherrill, c. ..	4	1	1	0	10	1	0	Hill, s.s.	5	1	1	0	1	2	1
Barr, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2	3	0	Price, p.	3	0	0	1	0	2	0
Booe, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sharpe, c. ...	4	0	1	0	5	0	0
McRae, s.s. ...	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	Anderson, 1b..	4	0	0	0	12	0	1
McClintock, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	R. Doak, l.f...	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Clark, p.	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	Hobbs, r.f. ..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
McSween, 1b..	3	0	0	0	8	1	1	Webb, c.f. ...	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	31	1	3	0	27	9	4	Total	36	3	4	1	27	11	2

Summary: Two-base hit, C. Doak; three-base hit, Barr; struck out by Price 4, Clark 8; bases on balls by Price 1, Clark 2.

GUILFORD VS. VILLA NOVA, GREENSBORO, APRIL 10.

Villa Nova								Guilford							
	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.		AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Savage, 3b. ...	3	2	0	0	1	4	0	White, 2b. ...	5	0	2	0	3	1	1
Monahan, 2b..	2	3	1	0	3	2	0	C. Doak, 3b-p.	4	1	1	0	3	5	0
McLeehan, 1b	1	1	0	2	8	0	0	Hill, s.s.	5	1	2	0	2	5	1
Sullivan, c.f..	4	3	4	0	3	2	0	Lindsay, rf.-3b.	4	1	2	0	2	3	1
Nichol, s.s....	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	Price, c.f. ...	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Moore, lf ...	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	Anderson, 1b..	4	1	2	0	9	0	1
Walsh, c. ...	4	0	1	0	9	0	0	R. Doak, lf...	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
Peloquin, p...	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	Hobbs, p.-r.f..	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
Slavian, r.f...	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	Stewart, c. ..	3	0	0	0	4	1	1
Total	27	9	8	3	27	12	0	Total	37	6	13	0	24	16	5

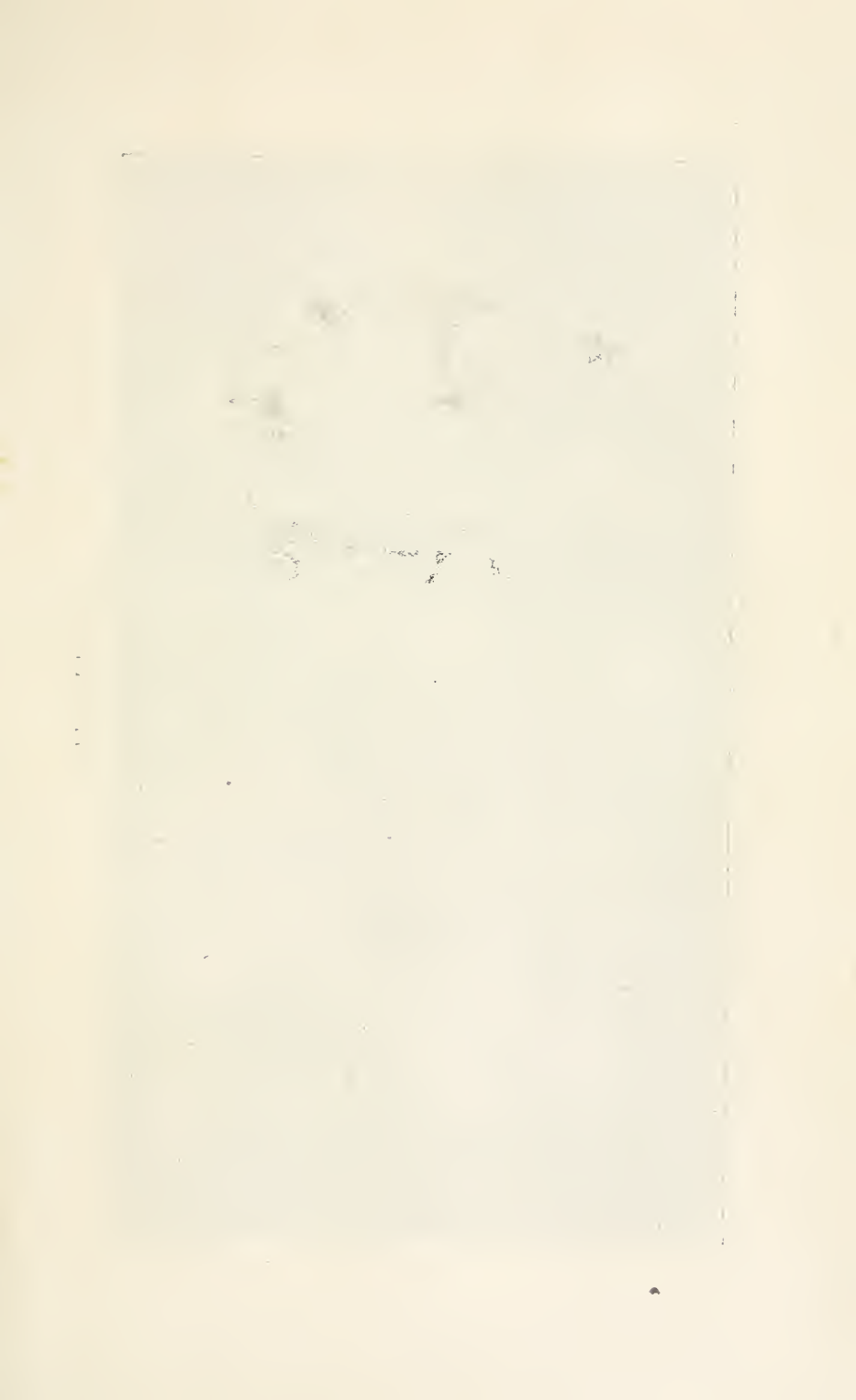
Stolen bases, Savage, Moore, C. Doak, Lindsay; two-base hits, Sullivan, Anderson, Hobbs, R. Doak; double plays, Price to Anderson, Hill to White to Anderson, Lindsay to Anderson, Hill to Anderson; struck out by C. Doak 3, Peloquin 5; bases on balls by C. Doak 3, Peloquin 1.

GUILFORD VS. CATAWBA, AT GUILFORD, APRIL 14.

Catawba								Guilford							
	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.		AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Asbury, 2b....	4	0	0	0	3	4	1	White, 2b. ..	5	1	3	0	2	4	1
Bost, s.s.	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	C. Doak, 3b..	4	0	2	0	0	4	0
Grice, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	Hill, s.s.	3	0	0	1	0	1	3
Yount, p.	3	0	2	1	5	4	0	Price, r.f. ...	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Holtzman, 1b.	4	0	0	0	9	2	1	Anderson, 1b.	5	1	1	0	13	1	0
Barringer, lf..	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	R. Doak, lf...	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Swenk, c. ...	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	Hobbs, p. ...	5	2	2	0	0	3	1
Moose, c.f....	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	Cambo, c.f. ..	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Anderson, r.f..	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	Stewart, c. ..	2	0	1	2	11	0	0
Total	31	1	3	2	27	12	5	Total	37	7	12	4	27	13	5

Summary: Stolen bases, C. Doak, Hill 2, Price, Yount; doub leplays, Yount to Holtzman; struck out by Hobbs 9, Yount 1; bases on balls by Hobbs 0, Yount 1; hit by pitcher, Hill and Swenk.

The next issue will contain a record of the remaining games of our schedule and also a record of each player.





COLLEGIAN STAFF.

The Guilford Collegian.

VOL. XX.

JUNE, 1908.

NO. 7

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

BY MARGARET DAVIS.

Emigration into Carolina began as early as 1653, when Roger Greene, with a hundred men, made a small settlement in the Chowan precinct. In 1663 the territory now known as North and South Carolina was granted by King Charles II. to eight lords proprietors, the most active one being the Earl of Shaftsbury, through whom the founding of Carolina became connected with one of the greatest names in English history. It is through him also that the settlers showed the first sign of their love for liberty by utterly disregarding the fundamental constitution drawn up for them by John Locke, Shaftsbury's advisor. The object of this "Grand Model," as it was called, was to establish the interests of the lords proprietors and a government most agreeable to monarchy and, in the words of Locke, "to avoid erecting a numerous democracy." But the forest is inevitably the home of liberty and the several attempts made to enforce the laws of this philosopher only irritated the colonists and it was finally abandoned in every respect but one. This was the idea of complete liberty of conscience in matters of religion. It was provided that any seven or more persons who could agree among themselves upon any sort of notion about God or plan for worshipping Him, might set up a church and be guaranteed against any interference or molestation. Therefore persons seeking religious freedom made settlements in this new country.

Of all the colonies North Carolina was the one in which

society was most scattered and town life least developed. It was the one also in which the general aspect of society was least aristocratic. While in Virginia the isolated life on large plantations and in South Carolina the concentration of social life into Charleston was connected with an aristocratic structure of society. In its early days North Carolina was simply a portion of Virginia's frontier and the shiftless people who could not make a place for themselves in Virginia society flocked to this wild country in great numbers. In their new home they soon acquired the reputation of being very lawless in temper, holding it to be the chief aim in the life of man to resist all constituted authority and above all things to pay no taxes.

About 1720 a change in the character of the immigrants began to appear. Germans, Swiss and Huguenots made settlements here, but more important and far more numerous were the Scotch-Irish from Ulster, who goaded by unjust and unwise laws sought liberty in this new country.

Therefore under the influence of excellent streams of immigrants industry and thrift began to prevail in the wilderness and various earnest types of religion flourished side by side on friendly terms. With this industrial movement forward there was also a sentiment for freedom which showed itself very plainly in the early part of our struggle with England. It was by the descendants of these Scotch-Irish settlers that our Mecklenburg Declaration was drawn up on May 20, 1775.

The meeting at which this declaration was made was the outcome of various informal gatherings at which the leading men of Mecklenburg county sought to ascertain the prevailing sentiments in regard to the claims of parliament to impose taxes and regulate the internal affairs to the colony. It had been decided that each militia district in the county should send two delegates to a convention to be held in Charlotte on the nineteenth of May, 1775, and a committee was appointed to have resolutions ready for the meeting to adopt. They met on the day appointed and with them a large company of people from all over the county to witness the proceedings of the meeting. It was not until this day that they had heard of the

battle of Lexington. This news produced a most decisive effect. The speakers addressed the crowd of people as well as the committee and those who were not moved by reason were aroused by their feelings and they all cried out, "Let us be independent; let us declare our independence and defend it with our lives and fortunes." The discussion was carried on throughout the night and on the next morning the declaration of independence was adopted and read to the people of the county from the court house steps.

The declaration was signed by the most influential men of Mecklenburg county and they with many others who witnessed the adoption have testified to its genuineness. Francios Xavier Martin, in his history of North Carolina, written in 1809, but not published until 1829, gives an account of the proceedings as it was given to him by five men who signed the document.

Throughout the whole period of the revolution North Carolina played the part which she had begun by this first declaration of independence. On her battle-fields some of the bloodiest combats took place and her sons were never found wanting where there was a call to duty.

Thus we have on our history a record of which no other State can boast. She was the first to separate from what she thought to be wrong and unjust. Shall we, after one hundred and thirty-three years of development, be less ready to free ourselves from things which are as binding to us now as were the taxes then? Shall we see our State held down by the bonds of ignorance when she should be the most enlightened? Shall we see her vast fertile fields grow up in pine trees where enough cotton and grain could be raised to supply the United States? Shall we see King Alcohol reining in the place of Peace and Prosperity? Shall we see her mineral resources go undeveloped, her water power unused, her forests wasted? No! Let us follow the example of our forefathers and be free.

THE PHILAGOREAN CONTEST.

On the evening of April 25th a large crowd assembled in Memorial Hall to enjoy the program of the annual oratorical contest of the Philagorean Literary Society. Annie E. Gordon presiding, very cordially welcomed the audience, after which she announced the first speaker, Agnes King, who spoke on the subject, "Music and the Masses." Miss King showed that the need of American music is not more pianists, singers or composers but a need for more listeners, and how this need is slowly being met by the introduction of music into the public schools and colleges. By the growing appreciation of street music and by the invention of automatic instruments.

The second oration, "The Mecklenburg Declaration," was delivered by Margaret Davis. In a very forceful and eloquent manner, Miss Davis showed the position of North Carolina before the declaration and its effects on her wild, liberty-loving settlers; the opposition to England's tyrannical methods and the culmination of this opposition in the instrument which was drawn up at Charlotte. The speaker concluded by a strong appeal to the citizens of our State to follow the example of our forefathers and stand firm for better conditions, politically, socially and otherwise.

In an oration entitled "Civic Aesthetics," Annie Mendenhall showed that social problems are to a large degree problems of environment, therefore how very important it is that we make the environments, of city life especially, as conducive as possible to the best development of humanity. The speaker advocated better planned and cared for cities, so that not only more healthful and enjoyable conditions might be obtained but that the ignorant masses might see and enjoy more of the beautiful.

Fourth on the program was a vocal solo by Miss Marguerite Cartland.

Miss Jennie Bulla in her oration, "The Light from Wittenburg," told of the early ritual and evil practices and beliefs of the Catholic Church and how Martin Luther began the reformation which swept over Europe—a light which has extended to the uttermost parts of the earth.

The fifth oration, "The Kindergarten," delivered by Lucy White, was intensely interesting from beginning to end. With almost perfect intonation and delivery Miss White showed in a conclusive manner the importance of properly teaching and directing a child in its earlier years, and the ability of the kindergarten to properly give this training which is so important in shaping the entire life.

The last oration, "The Bible and the Public School," was delivered by Margaret Peele, who showed that the tendency of the Jews, Catholics and others was to exclude the Bible from the public schools. The speaker opposed this, showing the beauty, true worth and importance of the Book, declaring that to discard it would mean discarding the very principal of our civilization.

The judges, Miss Clara Cox, Rev. G. C. Smith, of Danville, Va. and Stephen Myrick, of Greensboro, retired and rendered their decision as to the winner. Rev. G. C. Smith announced the decision in favor of Miss Lucy White, to whom he presented a beautiful medal.

The entire program was well rendered, showing much hard work and training.

COMMENCEMENT.

The exercises of commencement began on Saturday night, the 23rd, when Miss Marguerite Cartland gave her graduating recital. This was a very enjoyable occasion.

At eleven o'clock on Sunday morning Dr. W. W. Moore, of Union Theological Seminary, delivered the baccalaureate sermon. His sermon in brief outline follows. As his text Dr. Moore took the introduction to Luke's Gospel and also that of The Acts. In his opening remarks he pointed out the valuable contributions physicians have made to literature. At the head of the class he ranked the physician Luke, showing also his accuracy and originality. The speaker thus went on to show that Luke was a man of highest and purest character, a scholar, a writer, a lover of poetry, a scientific investigator, and a tireless worker, splendidly equipped—a man who made a careful research into the life and works of Christ and then recorded them in historical order. In a powerful way Dr. Moore plead for missionary physicians, telling of the need abroad and the over-crowded profession at home, holding up Luke as an example to young men. He claimed that the chief thing to live for is to bring our fellow men under the influence of the Gospel. He said that there are two great needs and desires that all people have; the need to have the remorse and regret of our past lives removed and the desire to have peace of conscience; the need and desire for power to attain to our ideals which we realize we cannot do in our weakness. "The Gospel," said Dr. Moore, "mends both these evils. The Gospel of Jens Christ is the great answer of God to the great need of humanity. The call to Christ's work is no call to mere moral reform. The most important factor in a man's life is not what he does, but his personal relation to God."

In the evening at eight o'clock Prof. R. N. Wilson addressed the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. His subject was "Is Life Worth Living?" Besides much else he spoke of the pessimist's views, which was followed by a most gladdening picture of the beauties and comforts which abound on all sides of us.

CLAY CONTEST.

Promptly at eight o'clock on Monday evening Chief Marshal O. W. Jones led President Lindley and the five chosen orators of the Henry Clay Literary Society upon the stage in Memorial Hall. After a few words of welcome to the large audience by President Lindley, a duet by Miss Cartland and Professor Wilson was rendered. Mr. Bonner then came forward and delivered a most interesting oration on the negro question. He quickly eliminated the theories for solution and showed that the only solution lay in manual and industrial advancement. Concluding he portrayed in a striking way the great suffering and expense the negro has caused us, but admonishing us not to quail before the task.

Next Mr. C. H. Lutterloh, speaking on Industrial Fellowship, gave an impressive oration on the relation between capital and labor, tracing its history, past and present. He said it is almost always a misunderstanding that causes the great "strikes," which could be remedied by arbitration. He showed the sickening picture of such conflicts both on property and public morals.

Mr. C. C. Smithdeal, the third speaker, portrayed the life and character of President McKinley in a forceful and interesting manner, giving the steady progress of this noble statesman from his boyhood to his assassination at Buffalo.

At this point Mr. Charles Vance played "The Holy City" on the French horn, accompanied by Miss Papworth.

Mr. Henry Davis spoke next on "The Battle of Hastings." The subject matter was well chosen and handled in a masterly way. In our opinion Mr. Davis excelled in point of composition. His pronunciation was especially clear.

Mr. T. F. Bulla, the last speaker on the program, presented the subject of Inland Waterways. He showed that industrial success, cheap rates, and freedom from railroad combines lay in a betterment of our waterways. He cited European success in this respect in comparison with our indolence and oversight. Mr. Bulla has the marks of an orator, and he used them to his credit on this occasion.

After a song by the Boys' Glee Club, Mr. Abram Mendenhall, of Greensboro, a graduate of Brown University, in a few chosen words delivered the medal to Mr. T. F. Bulla. Mr. C. L. Van Noppen, after some interesting remarks, delivered the improvement medal to Mr. Elmer Braxton.

ALUMNI ADDRESS.

Mr. Sinclair Williams, of Concord, president of the Alumni Association, after some brief remarks introduced Mr. O. V. Woosley, class 1904, the speaker for the occasion. Mr. Woosley's speech follows in part upon the subject, "The Small College versus the University." He said many students just starting to college choose the biggest institutions just because it is the biggest, without regard to their environment. The immature freshman needs not to be thrown into large classes where he can at best receive only formal attention; but to be placed where he can have personal help and where his weaknesses can be discovered and remedied. He spoke of the admirable situation of Guilford and of the advantages of co-education. Among small numbers there is a mutual interdependence which is highly beneficial. In a body where each knows all, there is wide range for work in all fields of college life which goes to build a temperate judgment, while at the university visionary ideals and high and vain expectations are fostered. He closed by speaking of the advantages of a strong faculty, moral and upright students and a loyal alumni; also pointing out the various and many fields for interest by enthusiastic graduates.

Following Mr. Woosley's address, memorials were read of Isabella Woodley, of the class of 1894, Marvin Hardin of the class of 1904, and Elizabeth M. White, of the class of 1893.

Wednesday, the 27th, was commencement day proper. At ten o'clock Rev. Enos Harvey opened the exercises with reading and prayer, after which the Glee Club sang "Hail, Smiling Morn." The first of the three orations delivered by the graduating class was by Mr. Alva E. Lindley on the subject, The Spirit of Commerce. He traced the history of commerce from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries, showing that Spain

was an exterminator, not a civilizer, and that commerce is the promoter of education. He told of its wonderful effect on Japan and China during the last quarter century. One strong point in Mr. Lindley's speech was his proof that commerce does not follow the flag. He also noted the marked advance in South American trade.

The second speaker, Miss Elsie E. White, had for her subject St. Francis of Assisoi. She gave the principal points in his career from the frivolity of his youth to the humble self-sacrifice of his later years, giving special attention to the mystical side of his life. In comparing him to George Fox, William Penn and John Woolman, the speaker showed that the great forces in society reform are always mystical.

Mr. Henry A. Doak, the third speaker, delivered an excellent oration on the subject, Patriotism. In showing how we should honor those who have gone before us, we must not neglect the small incidents, which are often the true tests of patriotism. He said that people of the present had mistaken material for moral wealth and that the character of the people is reflected on the nation. He then showed the power of public opinion and how men feared and served it. Concluding he said people must not mistake partisanism for patriotism, giving many examples of those who had dared to act their convictions.

President Hobbs, after a short speech, conferred degrees upon ten graduates: H. A. Doak, A. B.; A. E. Lindley, A. B.; Sallie T. Raiford, A. B.; O. W. Jones, A. B.; G. W. Bradshaw, B. S.; Kittie McN. John, B. S.; W. E. Younts, B. S.; Mabelle V. Raiford, B. S.; Elsie E. White, B. S.; Marguerite Cartland graduated in music.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

After the conferring of degrees, President Hobbs introduced Dr. Harry L. Wilson, of Johns Hopkins University, who spoke on the subject, "A New Force in Education." In speaking of classical archæology he referred to the high value of archæology in the study of the growth of human civilization and the important part which it is playing in the genral progress of historical and classical studies. Dr. Wilson said that the time

had come when colleges and universities scarcely knew whether they supplied the place of a physician who supplies the demand or a department store which strives to keep everything people want. Dr. Wilson gave one example of American culture which is worth noting—that of a man from Idaho who desired to see Europe in six weeks, setting aside one day for Rome, one day for Florence, etc. The speaker said that Italians think that is what American culture is. As a definition of archaeology he said, “It is a scientific study of the historical past.” In speaking of the different classes of archaeology he said that there are very different kinds, for instance that of Primitive people, and the Greeks and Romans. Much of the history of these early times is got from material remains. The ruins of Pompeii, which has remained for more than eighteen hundred years as it was when destroyed, is a very valuable source of Italian history. The speaker laid much emphasis on the fact that a thorough knowledge of archaeology is necessary for historical study, and that material remains and literature are vitally connected.

The Guilford Collegian.

Published Monthly by the
Henry Clay, Philagorean and Websterian Literary Societies

Editors

R. J. M. HOBBS, '08, CHIEF, *Clay*.
LUCY O'B. WHITE, '09, *Phi*. LEROY MILLER, '10, *Websteria*

Associate Editors

ESTHER IVY, '10, *Phi*. LEROY MILLER, '10, *Websterian*
A. M. BONNER, '10, *Clay*

Business Managers

W. T. BOYCE '09, CHIEF, *Websterian*
ANNIE HOLLAND, '09, *Phi*. C. C. SMITHDEAL, '11, *Clay*.

Terms

One Year, \$1.00.

Single Copy, 15 Cents

All matter for publication should reach the editors not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding date of issue.

Advertising rates on application.

THE COLLEGIAN is entered at the post office at Guilford College N. C., as second-class matter.

VOL. XX.

JUNE, 1908.

NO. 7

Editorials.

The incoming staff recognizes its inability to perform in an adequate way the great duties that have been placed upon us by the students. We appreciate their trust in us, but as a return for their confidence we can only say that we will try in our meagre way to uphold the standard of the COLLEGIAN in past years. Recognizing the size of the task set upon us we have hit upon a few methods which we hope will prove a success. First, each class has decided to take the responsibility for one issue next year; the Christian Associations will also

produce one number. Second, recognizing the dearth of fiction at Guilford we hereby announce that two prizes of five dollars each will be given for the best story and the best poem submitted us. Judges will be appointed to determine the winners.

Mr. Carnegie has continued a second time his philanthropic and beneficent spirit toward Guilford. This time it is a nine thousand dollar gift, provided the college raise a like amount, for a new library building. We wish the authorities the greatest success in their subscription getting.

We cannot pass over one of the most momentous events in the history of the Old North State, and make no comment on it, although it is well known to all our readers. This is indeed a great victory for the right, but our people must be as zealous in helping to enforce the law as they were at the ballot box, or our work will be smirched with law-breaking blind tigers. Our State, second in the Union in the manufacture of whiskey, can by no means by a mere statute on our books blot out this trade. The people must be up and doing and not resting on the oars of victory at the polls.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The majority of people in this busy world think too little of and attach too little importance to our summer schools. This is not because the summer school is not doing a great work for our students and teachers but because they are too busily engaged in thoughts of other things.

To the students these summer schools give a great opportunity to make up irregular or back work and enable them to take systematic class standing in college work and thus save themselves from being graded a year lower which deficiency in one or more subjects would necessitate.

Although these summer schools are important for students

they are even more important for teachers. The majority of teachers throughout our country districts have never had a course in teacher's training and so are not well prepared for teaching. If such teachers only had an opportunity to attend summer schools they would there learn the best methods of teaching the common school branches and how to make the school rooms attractive places for their little people. Summer schools enable the teachers to become more interested in their work which means that they will create a like interest in their pupils. It is only through efficient and interested teachers that our public schools can be what they should.

Again these schools are helpful to those just leaving college who are going into this work for the first time. It affords them an opportunity to review the lower branches prior to taking their county or State examination.

The students here who are behind in their work will have a fine opportunity to make it up this summer at the summer school which is to be held here under the direction of Prof. Floyd. We feel this is a great privilege that the faculty is offering to the students and it is hoped all who have back work will take advantage of it.

THE FRESHMAN PRIZE.

The class of 1905 have very wisely shown their loyalty to their Alma Mater by establishing a prize, which is to be given each year to the member of the Freshman class who excels in the art of writing and speaking. The students competing for this prize must take a special course in elocution and theme writing, and must write and deliver an oration in the Freshman oratorical contest, which will be held near the close of each year's work. The prize (a medal) is awarded to the speaker who in the opinion of the judges wins first place among the contestants.

In order to perpetuate this idea the class of 1905 have raised a fund of \$200 (two hundred dollars) the income from which is to provide for the purchase of the medal.

We think that the class of 1905 deserve congratulations for

their wisdom in selecting so worthy and at the same time so needy a department of instruction upon which to bestow their attention.

The neglect of English in our public and preparatory schools is very deplorable and on account of this neglect a great number of students enter college with a very insufficient knowledge of their mother tongue. The student who enters college is naturally supposed to be well grounded in the elements of English grammar and composition, therefore instruction in these elements is not usually provided for in the college curriculum.

This course offers a good opportunity to those who especially need instruction and also the prize is a great incentive toward encouraging the members of the Freshman class in learning better how to write, read, and speak their own language. Those students who, with the help of this course, attain to a degree of excellence in this art, will be greatly indebted to the class of 1905.

In the last issue of the COLLEGIAN Mrs. Davis told its readers of a movement, still in its initial stages, to preserve and if possible, increase the beauty of our college campus. Just at present the most pressing need of the campus seems to be better grass and more of it. One reason our grass is not in a good condition is because it is allowed to waste so much of its strength in bearing seed. We are assured by the authorities that it could be cut oftener if we had a one-horse lawn-mower. The "Campus Club" feels that this is a very important need and is anxious to supply it, but a sum of \$100 stands in the way. We are therefore taking this opportunity to publish our wants, hoping that loyal Guilfordians, past and present, will respond. We have asked Miss Benbow to receive any contributions that you may wish to give us.

D. W. C. A. Notes

The past year has been a most prosperous one for the Young Women's Christian Association. It has had a larger membership than ever before, eighty-four members, almost all of whom are active. There have been two mission classes and three Bible classes, all of which have been well attended. It seems that more interest has been taken by the girls in the Association work than in the preceding years. Probably this is due to several causes. One, no doubt, can be traced to the business meetings which have been held every two months. By these the girls have learned more of the Association, its work and its purposes. Another reason is due to the morning watch. Its influence has been noticed especially in the religious meetings. And then, again, the organization of an athletic club under the social committee has played its part.

One of the things which our Association lacks most is leaders for prayer meeting. During the whole year we have not had control of a single Sunday evening prayer meeting. We do not want to believe that this is so because we have no members who are capable of doing such work, but rather because they have not had the courage to do it.

Our religious meetings this year have been very satisfactory. We have tried to make them as varied as possible, having a missionary meeting every two months.

The Southern Conference will be held at Kenilworth Inn, Asheville, N. C., June 5-15. Guilford will be represented by the following delegates: Lucy White, Alice Woody, Anna Mendenhall, Margaret Davis, Gertrude Frazier, Ethel Hodgkin, Gertrude Spray and Agnes King. We know that this Conference will be a great source of inspiration and we are going to come back to school next fall full of spirit and enthusiasm to do our very best.

A. R. K.

COLLEGIAN STAFF RECEPTION.

The new staff recently received the following invitation: "The retiring staff will be at home to the new staff in New Garden Hall on May 1st, 1908, at eight o'clock." When that eventful evening arrived we were greeted in New Garden Hall by the members of the staff, who invited us into the dining room. Here we were seated at a very prettily decorated table. Refreshments were served consisting of salads, cream, coffee and mints. Between the courses the toast-master, Prof. Hodgins, introduced several of the retiring staff, who responded to toasts on subjects of value to the new staff. Henry Doak, the editor in chief, spoke on the subject, "The New Staff;" Elsie White on "Material Suitable for a College Paper;" Will Boyce on "The Two-Fold Value of a College Magazine," showing that it should be of value to both the students and alumni. To these toasts Richard Hobbs, the newly-elected editor in chief, responded.

The evening so pleasantly spent passed all too soon, but will not be forgotten by the guests.

We feel that the time occupied by such affairs as these is not idly spent but these things should be encouraged for they not only make us realize anew the responsibility resting upon us, but inspire us to perform faithfully the duties which are ours outside of the regular college work. '09.

THE WEB-PHI. RECEPTION.

In this time of banquets and entertainments, no occasion has been more highly enjoyed, at least by the Phi's, than the Web-Phi. reception. The hall into which we were ushered made us feel as if we were again in old King Hall, when in truth we were on the stage in Memorial.

The society was called to order by the president, Robert Dalton, and after the regular business, an exceptionally good program was rendered with true Websterian spirit. The query,

“Resolved, That the present method of obtaining Prohibition is unconstitutional,” was ably debated by Messrs. Leroy Miller and Edward King. The debates were logical and full of good argument. The debaters proved themselves masters of the subject. This was followed by music by the Web. quartet. This quartet is always entertaining. The last number on the program was a comic exercise by Alford Dixon. The entire program was good but that which came after was good also. The last bell called us away too soon from a feast of good things—from a social hour which every one was enjoying. Every Phi. went home with the wish that in the plans for new King Hall the Webs. may be remembered.



GUILFORD BASE BALL TEAM 1908

Base Ball.

In our last number we gave the tabulated score of the games played up to that time. We will give below the score of the games played since that time and also the batting averages of the team.

The past season has been one of the most successful seasons in our base-ball history. We have played seventeen college games and lost only three of them. This gives us an average of .823 in games won and makes us beyond a doubt the State champions for the year 1908. We believe that every college with which we have played will grant us this. The Charlotte Observer laid claim to the championship for Trinity but we fail to see the point in his argument. As every one knows Trinity has made a good record against teams outside the State, but she has played only one State college (Elon College). How then can any one claim the State championship for Trinity when she has defeated only one State college. If Trinity had won from University, A. & M., Wake Forest and Davidson even though she had not played us we would not think of questioning her right to the State championship. However the facts, as shown, are altogether otherwise.

We are glad through the columns of the COLLEGIAN to extend the thanks of the student body to the team for its splendid success and also our thanks to Coach Lindsay for his able training, to which in our opinion the season's success was largely due. The value of having a coach and director of athletics who gives constant attention to these matters can hardly be over-estimated. We have no doubt that the authorities have seen the wisdom of maintaining such a position, as with their help the students and alumni succeeded in establishing.

Let no one of us forget the victories of our base-ball team of 1908, and let us remember to strive toward the protection of our honors during the year of 1909,

GUILFORD VS. CATAWBA, AT GUILFORD, APRIL 14.

Guilford

AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.

White, 2b. ...5	1	3	0	2	4	1
C. Doak, 2b...4	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hill, s.s.3	0	0	1	0	1	3
Price, r.f.5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anderson, 1b. 5	1	1	0	13	1	0
R. Doak, l.f...5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hobbs, p.5	2	2	0	0	3	1
Cambo, c.f. ...3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Stewart, c. ...2	0	1	2	11	0	0

Catawba

AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.

Asbury, 2b. ...4	0	0	0	3	4	1
Bost, s.s.4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Grice, 3b.4	1	1	0	3	0	0
Yount, p.3	0	2	1	5	4	0
Holtzman, 1b. 4	0	0	0	9	2	1
Barringer, l.f. 3	0	0	1	1	0	1
Schenck, c. ...3	0	0	0	2	2	1
Moose, cf. ...3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Anderson, rf..3	0	0	0	1	0	0

Totals37 7 12 4 27 13 5 Totals35 1 3 2 27 13 5

Summary—Stolen bases, C. Doak, Hill 2, Price, Yount; double play, Yount to Holtzman; struck out, by Hobbs 9, by Yount 1; bases on balls, by Hobbs 0, Yount 1.

GUILFORD VS. WAKE FOREST, AT GUILFORD, APRIL 17.

Guilford

AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.

White, 2b. ...5	1	1	0	0	1	1
C. Doak, 3b...3	0	1	2	1	3	0
Hill, ss.5	0	1	0	2	1	0
Price, p.5	0	2	0	1	5	0
Sharpe, c. ...4	0	0	0	12	1	0
Anderson, 1b. 3	0	0	0	11	0	1
R. Doak, lf...4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hobbs, rf. ...4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cambo, cf. ...3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Wake Forest

AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.

Freeman, lf. .4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dawson, cf. ...4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hamrick, c. ...4	0	1	0	12	1	0
Temple, p. ...4	0	0	0	0	3	2
Hammond, 3b.4	0	0	0	0	2	2
Benton, ss. ...4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Couch, 2b. ...4	0	0	0	3	1	1
Josey, 1b. ...3	0	0	0	9	0	0
White, rf. ...2	0	0	0	1	1	0

Totals36 1 6 2 30 7 2 Totals33 0 1 0 30 9 5

Summary—Stolen bases, Hamrick, R. Doak, Cambo, White; struck out, by Price 12, Temple 12; bases on balls, by Price 1, Temple 2.

GUILFORD VS. DAVIDSON, AT GREENSBORO, APRIL 20.

Guilford

AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.

White, 2b. ...3	1	0	0	5	0	0
C. Doak, 3b...3	1	1	0	1	3	0
Hill, ss.2	0	0	1	1	1	0
Price, p.3	1	2	1	1	3	0

Davidson

AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.

McClure, cf. .3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Klutzn, lf.4	0	1	0	2	0	0
Sherrill, c. ...4	0	0	0	9	1	0
Barr, p.4	1	1	0	1	4	0

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Sharpe, c. ...2	0	0	1	8	3	0	Booe, rf.3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Anderson, 1b. 4	0	0	0	8	1	1	McClintock, 3b 3	0	0	0	2	1	0
R. Doak, lf...3	0	2	0	0	0	2	Turner, 1b. ...3	0	0	0	9	0	0
Hobbs, rf. ...4	0	0	0	2	0	0	Donaldson, 2b 3	0	1	0	2	4	0
Cambo, cf. ...3	0	0	0	1	0	0	McRae, ss. ...3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals27 3 5 3 27 11 3 Totals30 1 3 0 27 11 0

Summary—Stolen bases, Hill and Booe; struck out, by Price 9, by Barr 9; bases on balls, Price 2, Barr 4; wild pitch, Barr; passed ball, Sharpe.

GUILFORD VS. ST. JOHNS, AT GUILFORD, APRIL 21.

Guilford

St. Johns

AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.	AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.
White, 2b. ...5	1 0 0 1 1 0
C. Doak, 3b...4	2 1 1 2 1 0
Hill, ss.5	1 1 0 0 2 0
Lindsay, rf. .5	2 2 0 0 0 0
Price, cf.5	2 2 0 1 0 0
Sharpe, c. ...5	2 2 0 12 1 0
Anderson, 1b. 5	1 2 0 8 0 0
R. Doak, lf...4	1 3 0 1 0 0
Hobbs, p.5	0 1 0 2 2 0
Totals43	12 14 1 27 7 0

Totals32 3 5 0 27 7 3

Summary—Stolen bases, C. Doak, 2, Lindsay, Hobbs, Willis, Wilson; two-base hits, Carroll, Baldwin; three-base hits, R. Doak 2; struck out, by Hobbs 11, by Willis 7; bases on balls, by Hobbs 3, Willis 5.

GUILFORD VS. A. & M. COLLEGE, AT RALEIGH, APRIL 23.

Guilford

A. & M.

AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.	AB. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.
White, 2b. ...7	4 1 1 3 4 2
C. Doak, 3b...4	1 0 2 0 1 2
Hill, ss.3	1 1 1 2 2 2
Price, p.5	1 3 0 1 2 0
Sharpe, c. ...5	1 1 0 7 2 0
Anderson, 1b. 5	0 0 0 12 1 0
Doak, R. lf...5	0 1 0 1 1 0
Hobbs, rf. ...5	1 1 0 1 1 0
Cambo, cf. ...3	3 2 1 0 0 0
Totals42	12 10 5 27 14 6

Totals34 2 1 0 27 10 5

Summary—Stolen bases, Hill, Cambo, C. Doak 2, Sharpe; double play, R. Doak to White; struck out, by Price 7, Sexton 9; bases on balls, by Price 1, Sexton 3.

GUILFORD VS. DELAWARE COLLEGE, AT GREENSBORO, APRIL 24.

Guilford							Delaware								
AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.		
White, 2b. .	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	Adkins, c. .	5	0	0	0	10	0	0
C. Doak, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	Taylor, 3b. .	3	0	0	1	0	2	2
Hill, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	Barnholt, lf. .	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Price, rf.-p. .	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	Doane, cf. .	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sharpe,															
Stewart, c. .	4	0	0	0	7	2	1	Fowler, ss. .	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Anderson, 1b.	4	0	1	0	13	0	0	Edgar, 1b. .	4	0	0	0	10	0	0
R. Doak, lf...	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	McGoovey, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Cambo, cf. .	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	Gibbs, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hobbs, p.-rf.	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	Sillery, p. .	4	0	1	0	0	4	0

Totals33 2 4 1 27 13 4 Totals34 1 3 1 25 8 3

Summary—Stolen bases, White, Hill, Price and Cambo; struck out, by Hobbs 8, Sillery 7; bases on balls, by Hobbs 3; Sillery 1.

GUILFORD VS. WAKE FOREST, AT WAKE FOREST, APRIL 28.

Guilford								Wake Forest							
	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.		AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
White, 2b. ...	3	0	0	0	2	3	1	Hamrick ..	5	2	2	0	8	0	0
C. Doak, 3b. ...	4	0	1	0	0	2	1	Dawson ...	5	1	1	0	2	0	1
Hill, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	5	1	Freeman ..	5	0	1	0	1	0	0
Price, p.	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	Hammond ...	4	1	0	0	1	2	0
Stewart															
Sharpe, c. ...	4	1	0	0	7	1	1	Temple ..	3	1	1	0	2	3	0
Anderson, 1b.	4	0	1	0	12	0	1	Couch ..	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Doak, R., lf. ...	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	Benton ..	4	0	1	0	2	3	1
Cambo, cf. ...	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	Josey ...	4	0	1	0	6	0	1
Hobbs, rf. ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Perkins ..	4	0	1	0	2	0	0
<hr/>								<hr/>							
Totals	32	1	4	0	23	13	5	Totals	37	6	9	1	27	5	3

Totals32 1 4 0 23 13 5 Totals37 6 9 1 27 5 3

Summary—Two base hits, Benton and Freeman; three base hits, Hamrick and Hammond; home run, Temple; double play, Hill to White to Anderson; struck out, by Price 6, Temple 6; bases on balls, by Price 0, Temple 1.

GUILFORD VS. UNIVERSITY N. C., AT CHAPEL HILL, APRIL 29.

Guilford

U. N. C.

	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.		AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
White, 2b. ...3	0	0	0	1	2	1		Cole, cf.4	1	0	0	2	0	1	
C. Doak, 3b...1	0	0	1	1	3	1		James, 3b. .4	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Hill, ss.4	0	1	0	1	4	0		Stewart, lf. .4	1	0	1	3	0	0	
Price, rf.3	0	0	0	1	1	0		Hobbs, c.4	0	0	0	4	1	0	
Sharpe,															
Stewart, c. ...4	0	0	0	4	1	0		Fountain, ss. 4	0	1	0	2	1	0	
Anderson, 1b. 4	0	1	0	10	0	3		Montgom'y 2b 2	0	0	0	6	1	1	
Doak, R. lf...4	0	0	0	3	0	0		Hamilton, 1b. 3	0	0	0	11	0	0	
Cambo, cf. ...4	0	2	0	1	0	0		Hackney, rf. .3	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Hobbs, p.3	0	0	0	2	0	0		Fullenwider p 3	0	0	0	0	4	0	
Totals30	0	4	1	24	11	5		Totals30	3	2	1	30	8	2	

Summary—Stolen bases, Hackney, Montgomery, Stewart; struck out, by Fullenweider 4, Hobbs 2, Price 2; bases on balls, by Fullenweider 3; hit by pitcher, by Fullenweider 1; Hobbs 3.

BATTING AVERAGE.

Player.	Games		Hits.	Average.
	Played in.	at bat.		
Price	17	69	21	.304
C. Doak	17	62	16	.259
Cambo	8	24	6	.250
R. Doak	17	69	17	.246
White	17	66	16	.242
Anderson	16	65	13	.200
Hill	17	66	12	.180
Hobbs	16	62	10	.164
Sharpe	14	52	8	.154
Webb	5	21	2	.095
Stewart	6	13	1	.077

FIELD DAY EXERCISES.

The spring track meet was held May 14. On account of the great interest taken in base-ball the work of training for the meet was not begun as soon as it should have been; yet the contest was very successful in spite of the short period given to training and opened the way for more of such work in the future. An invitation was extended to us to join the inter-collegiate meet, which took place at Raleigh May 11, but because of the short time given for preparation our men could not get in good condition to go. Next season we hope to be able to join in with the other colleges of the State in a general meet, at some place convenient to all.

This is a part of college athletics which has received comparatively little attention among the Southern colleges. It should be encouraged and should not be subordinate to any of the other games. Next to basket ball it is the best physical exercise. There is hardly any other form of athletics more exciting or containing more amusement for the spectator.

It is hoped that next year will mark a new era in field work at Guilford. The making of a track one-half mile in circumference is now under consideration. It will probably be completed next fall term if we decide to build it. Below is a record of the meeting held May 14:

1. 50 yd. dash won by Lucas Cambo; second place, Davis; third, Ray. Time, 6 seconds.

2. 100 yard dash—First place, Davis; second, Ray; third, Cambo. Time, 11 seconds.

3. Pole Vault—First place, Winslow, 9 feet; second, Stewart; third, Neave.

4. High jump—First place, Hobbs, 4 ft. 9 1-2 inches.

5. 220 hurdles—First place, Cambo; second, Perkins; third, Lindley. Time, 23 1-2 sec.

6. High Hurdles—First place, Nichols; second, Lindley; third, Perkins. Time 21 seconds.

7. Shot Put (12 lb. shot)—First place, Hobbs, 39 1-2 feet; second, R. Doak; third, Benbow.

8. 220 Run—First place, Davis; second, Ray; third, Cambo.

9. Broad Jump—First place, Hobbs, 19 1-2 ft.; second, Davis; third, Winslow.

10. Hammer Throw—First place, R. Doak; 82 ft.; second, Cox; third, Hobbs.

11. 440 yd. Run—First place, Davis, 59 3-4 sec.; second, Doak third, Stewart.

12. Mile Run—First place, Jones; second, Lindley; third, Gildchrist.

The first place in the contest was won by Davis with 21 points; Hobbs, second, 16; Cambo, third, 12; R. Doak, 11; Ray, 7; Lindley, 7; Winslow, 6; Jones, 5; Nichols, 5; Perkins, 4; Stewart, 4; Cox, 3; Benbow, 1; Neave, 1; Gildchrist, 1.

CLASS TENNIS.

Unusual interest has been aroused this year by inter-class tennis. The classes were represented as follows: Seniors by G. W. Bradshaw and A. E. Lindley; Juniors by W. T. Boyce and R. J. M. Hobbs; Sophomores by Leroy Miller and Leroy Briggs; the Freshmen by the Whitaker brothers, L. B. and J. C.

The tournament was opened by the game between the Seniors and Juniors, which resulted in a victory for the Seniors, as the score shows. In a somewhat one-sided game the Freshmen beat the Sophomores and in the last, between the Freshmen and Seniors the Freshmen came off victorious, having the honors of being champions of the college. In many sets of the series quite a good exhibition of tennis was given.

The scores:

Juniors	3—6—3—1
Seniors	6—4—6—6
Sophomores	3—1—3
Freshmen	6—6—6
Seniors	7—4—1—3
Freshmen	5—6—6—6

Locals and Personals.

Prof. W.—What is meantime?

D. J. K.—Guilford time.

Soph (to Freshman)—You always speak of measles as plural. What is the singular of it?

Fresh—One of the little red bumps.

The Juniors were delightfully entertained by Margaret and Henry Davis on the evening of May 12.

Prof. H.—Define synoptic.

M. A. T.—One possessed with the devil.

Was Napoleon banished to Patmos?

Elvana Hudson received the medal offered by the class of 1905 to the Freshman excelling in oratory.

A man in Greensboro in speaking to President about his horse and carriage said, "Lyndon, where is your team?" President, thinking only of his ball team, replied, "In Raleigh now, in Raleigh."

Answers to geology questions: "The one toe on a horse's foot represents the survival of the fittest."

"In the quaternary period man dominated but in the psychozoic woman is the dominating animal."

In the last morning collection before examinations the following trophy cups were awarded for inter-class victories, to the Juniors for debating, to the Freshmen for basket ball. Mabel Raiford received a cup for winning first place in the girls' tennis tournament and Annie Holland a racket for second place.

On the 22nd of April Mary Davis and Arthur Futrell were married at the bride's home. They were former students here and the COLLEGIAN extends to them congratulations.

Wilson Hobbs spent Easter holidays at home.

The Freshmen were victorious in the inter-class tennis tournament.

The following girls have been chosen to represent the Y. W. C. A. at the Asheville Conference: Agnes King, Ethel Hodgkin, Lucy White, Alice Woody, Annie Mendenhall, Margaret Davis, Gertrude Frazier and Gertrude Spray.

President and Mrs. Hobbs expect to attend the commencement of the University.

Mrs. Hobbs gave a supper in honor of the Seniors as is her custom, on the evening of the 22nd.

The Y. M. C. A. has chosen the following to represent it at the Conference held at Montreat in June: A. E. Lindley, W. T. Boyce, Leroy Briggs, Henry Davis, Edward King and J. E. Sawyer.

The Haverford College scholarship of \$300 was awarded to Mr. Henry A. Doak.

The Bryn Mawr scholarship of \$400 was awarded to Miss Elsie E. White.

The prize given by the class of 1904 to the Sophomore making the best average was awarded to Miss Alice Dixon.

Professor Binford and Meredith will return next fall to the college. Both have been studying at Johns Hopkins University. Professor Wilson has been granted a leave of absence to pursue his work in chemistry.

Directory.

Guilford College.

L. L. HOBBS, PRESIDENT.

GEO. W. WHITE, TREASURER.

Literary Societies.

PHILAGOREAN.

N. R. Hodgkin, President

J. E. Sawyer, Secretary

Leroy Miller, Marshal

HENRY CLAY.

R. J. M. Hobbs, President

A. M. Bonner, Secretary

P. Colleer, Marshal

WEBSTERIAN.

W. E. Younts, President

W. H. Sharpe, Secretary

G. W. Bradshaw, Marshal

Young Men's Christian Association.

W. T. Boyce, President

T. F. Bulla, Secretary

Young Women's Christian Association.

Agnes King, President

Gertrude Frazier, Secretary

Joseph Moore Science Club.

George W. White, President

Annie Gordan, Secretary

Guilford College Literary Club.

Samuel H. Hodgkin, President

Elsie E. White, Secretary

Athletic Association.

A. A. Dixon, President

Carl Sherrill, Secretary

N. Rush Hodgkin, Base Ball Manager

E. J. White, Base Ball Capt.

C. C. Smithdeal, Track Manager

E. S. King, Tennis Manager

L. A. Combs, Basket Ball Manager

Classes.

SENIOR

A. E. Lindley, President

Mabel Raiford, Secretary

SOPHOMORE

E. S. King, President

Pearl Gordan, Secretary

JUNIOR

R. S. Doak, President

Annie Mendenhall, Secretary

FRESHMAN.

A. J. Neave, President

Cecile Edwards, Secretary





